


G-E MOTORS




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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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69055 五拜禮 號十三月壹英港香 FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1920. 日十月式十 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MINERS AND COST OF LIVING.

FEDERATION VISITS THE PREMIER.

London, January 28. The Miners' Federation is meeting the Premier this afternoon with reference to coal prices, the shortage of domestic supplies of coal and the cost of living generally. The miners opine that the coal shortage is due to the sale of a larger volume for export than prior to the recent reduction of 10 per ton for domestic coal. If the Premier's reply is unsatisfactory it is understood the miners will inaugurate a new national wages campaign.

THE PREMIER'S PROPOSAL.

London, January 28. A Downing Street statement enumerates the points raised by the Executive of the Miners' Federation, whose case was stated by Mr. Smilie, supported by Mr. Hartshorn, M. P., Mr. Brace, M. P., and Mr. Spencer, M. P.; also Mr. Frank Hodges. Mr. Smilie intimated that the Federation possessed information relating to the industry's financial position which would warrant a substantial reduction in the price of industrial coal. The Prime Minister replied that the report by an independent accountant employed by the Government to investigate the financial position and Sir Auckland Geddes' estimates in the House of Commons on July 14 would be ready on February 4, after which they would be submitted to the Federation, who would be enabled to examine the figures and could afterwards meet the Prime Minister in order to discuss their general bearing upon the points under consideration. The Executive decided to adopt the Prime Minister's proposal.

PAISLEY BY-ELECTION.

POSITION OF THE UNIONIST CANDIDATES.

London, January 28. In connection with the Paisley by-election, although Mr. MacKean is a supporter of the Government he will not receive the support of the Coalition Liberals and is now described as a Unionist. London, January 28. Following is the concluding portion of a speech by Mr. Asquith, the first part not being to hand:— He did not favour the scheme of an Imperial Parliament wherein the Dominions would be directly represented, but he would promote an increase in inter-communication between ourselves at home and the Colonies. The only way to keep the Empire intact was to combine Imperial unity with complete local autonomy—(Cheers).

BRITISH COMMUNITIES ABROAD.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

London, January 28. The Foreign Secretary has appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Eliot (formerly of Hongkong) to advise regarding a common policy towards British institutions which will tend to promote the solidarity among British communities in foreign countries. The Committee is given wide scope and will examine the question of further fostering solidarity and propagating British ideals in foreign countries. Amongst the suggestions made are the registration of British subjects, the encouragement of British schools, Chambers of Commerce, etc., local British newspapers and clubs.

THE TERRITORIALS.

NEW REORGANISATION SCHEME.

London, January 28. The Government has approved the reorganisation of the Territorials, including an obligation to serve overseas in extreme national emergency but not until the Reserves are called to the colours and subject to sanction of Parliament. The Special Militia Reserve is also retained.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE CRUMBLING COALITION.

London, Jan. 27. It is understood the resignation of Mr. Barnes is actually in the Premier's hands. Mr. Barnes is apparently not content to longer hold Cabinet rank without portfolio but Mr. Lloyd George is endeavouring to get his resignation reconsidered. Meanwhile other ministerial officers may be reviewed and Mr. Lloyd George, in view of the whip's uncertainty as regards the result at Paisley, is said to be considering the making of a programme speech. Mr. Barnes states that he does not contemplate political retirement. The situation is most interesting. The retirement of Mr. Barnes would finish any hopes the Premier entertained of strengthening his connection with Labour. It may be recalled that Mr. Barnes took Mr. Henderson's place in the War Cabinet despite strong Labour opposition, but to-day he is understood to be in sympathy with Lord Birkenhead's recent indictment as to the invertebrate condition of the Coalition. Socialists of Paisley declare their determination to run a candidate and it is stated that Mr. William Paul has been selected thereat and with four candidates, namely Asquith, MacKean (Coalition), Bigger (Labour) and Paul (Socialist) it is believed this will enhance Mr. Asquith's chances.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S RESOURCES.

London, Jan. 27. The Imperial Statistical Conference has discussed "inter alia" the improvement of trade statistics and the advantage to the Empire of accurate and complete data especially with regard to the control of raw materials and food production of the Empire and the establishment in London thereat of a central organisation to arrange for collection and to disseminate all requisite material. The Committee, including Mr. Birnie of India, Mr. Knibb of Australia and Mr. ... is working out details arising from

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held in the City Hall to-day, when the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr presided over a good attendance, mostly of ladies. The Chairman first read the annual report (the thirteenth) which stated:—The Ladies of the Committee beg to present the report of the work of the Society for the year ending December 1919, together with the statement of accounts. The Society was founded in 1889, and the number of cases on our books has now reached 1,539. During the year 33 new cases have been entered and almost all of them have received help in some form. Every application for help has been thoroughly investigated, and in the few cases where nothing was done it was found that the applicants were not in need of help from the Society or that they were Chinese or Portuguese, in which case they were directed as to where they might apply for help. In one instance while the case was being investigated help from an outside source was given. Seventeen of the new applicants for help were women, many of them having small children. The men helped were of various nationalities: Singalese, Malay, Filipino, Roumanian, Spanish and Assyrian, besides British subjects from nearly every part of the Empire. In some cases clothing was supplied, others were provided temporarily with board and lodging, some were helped to get employment, while others were helped to leave the Colony. Seven children have been placed at one or other of the schools during the past year. Two for whom the Society was responsible last year, are earning their own living. At the present time the Society is responsible for 34 children. The Secretary or Assistant Secretary attends at the City Hall on Mondays and Thursdays to interview applicants for help. Gifts of clothing and boots for men, women and children are very gratefully received at these times. Many such gifts have been received during the past year, and the committee wishes to express grateful thanks to those who have so kindly sent them. The thanks of the Committee are due to the Colonial Government for the annual grant of \$500, to the subscribers and donors to the Society and to Mr. R. P. Thurstield for kindly auditing the accounts. We wish gratefully to acknowledge the sum of \$500 invested in war loan in England by Mrs. J. R. M. Smith in memory of her husband, the interest to be paid to the Society. Also a gift of ten Royal Hongkong Yacht Club Debentures, value \$500, from Mrs. Arthur Turner. During the year the following ladies have served on the Committee: Mesdames Adams, Chatham, Cameron, Congdon, Forsyth, Montagu, Harston, Jordan, Knight, Lang, Matheson, Moorhead, Moron, Pollock, Pattenden, N. L. Smith, Joseph Taylor, Wolfe, Lady Rees Davies and the Misses Wilkinson and Johnson. The report was signed "L.A. Knight," Hon. Secretary.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the Committee desired to record their deep appreciation for the interest on the sum of \$500 invested in the Society's name in War Loan in England by Mrs. J. R. M. Smith in memory of her husband, the interest to be paid to the Society. Also a gift of ten Royal Hongkong Yacht Club Debentures, value \$500, from Mrs. Arthur Turner. During the year the following ladies have served on the Committee: Mesdames Adams, Chatham, Cameron, Congdon, Forsyth, Montagu, Harston, Jordan, Knight, Lang, Matheson, Moorhead, Moron, Pollock, Pattenden, N. L. Smith, Joseph Taylor, Wolfe, Lady Rees Davies and the Misses Wilkinson and Johnson. The report was signed "L.A. Knight," Hon. Secretary.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, the following were appointed the Committee for 1920:—President, Mrs. Jordan; Vice-President, Mrs. Moorhead; Hon. Treas., Miss Moorhead; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Cavellier; Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mrs. F. Hall; Committee, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. N. L. Smith, Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Joseph Taylor, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. John Johnston, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. McE derry and Miss Innes. Votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

thought it would be only right if the Consular bodies could recognise officially the existence of the Society by regularly contributing to its funds, but no consular contributions had yet been made and he commended Mr. Looker's suggestion to their consideration. He appealed for further general assistance and said that the Society was always grateful for gifts of clothing. Cases of destitution were likely to increase instead of diminish for that had always been the Society's experience. He thought some of the saddest cases had been caused by white women marrying Chinese and he did not think that sufficient publicity could be given in these days to the disastrous consequences of such unions. He closed by paying a tribute to the work of the ladies during the year, by thanking the Press of the Colony for its assistance during the year and by thanking subscribers and the community generally.

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, in seconding said:—"I must confess to have had but little acquaintance with the operations of this Society, but the study of the Annual Report submitted to us and the very full and able speech of the Chairman places us all more closely in touch with the Society. It is apparent that much good is being done and that we subscribers or donors should be very grateful to those ladies of the Committee who give up so much of their time to administer the funds and inquire into the merits of the cases submitted to them. During the heat of the summer it is a sacrifice to leave cool, comfortable homes to spend hours in the City Hall on behalf of the Society. There is a big field for the Society's help and we cannot do too much in making the financial need, known to the public in general. I notice from the report that this Society received nearly \$400 from the Hongkong Horticultural Society from the sale of plants at their last show. I trust some such assistance will be forthcoming from some other association this year. There is a particular need for assistance from this Society that is constantly arising as I know from my own experience when Hon. Treasurer of Diocesan Girls' School (and no doubt the same applies to the Diocesan Boys' School and the Convents) namely in the education of boys and girls. These schools do to the utmost what they can to assist hard stricken families by reduction of school fees but their resources are limited. In the report before us you will read that this Society assists some 34 children in their education. I appeal to all to strengthen the hands of the Committee by generous donations, so that they need never have to refuse help in granting funds towards a sound education for poor little children who through no fault of their own, would otherwise be deprived of that inestimable benefit which will enable them to make a good fight in the world and become useful citizens. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts as presented to us.

The report and accounts were adopted. On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, the following were appointed the Committee for 1920:—President, Mrs. Jordan; Vice-President, Mrs. Moorhead; Hon. Treas., Miss Moorhead; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Cavellier; Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mrs. F. Hall; Committee, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. N. L. Smith, Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Joseph Taylor, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. John Johnston, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. McE derry and Miss Innes. Votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

Despite the pessimistic view of many business men and politicians regarding Germany's future, there are numerous capitalists, German and foreign, especially Swiss and Dutch, who firmly believe in Germany's economic revival and are willing to help her.

KOWLOON NOTES.

(BY "THE FERRYMAN")

I suppose there is only one topic about which to write this week—that of the threatened increase in rentals. Kowloon is really up in arms against this abominable development, and rightly so, too. To my own knowledge, dozens of families are affected, and everybody's talking about it.

Now, what's to be done? That's the question. We all have to live somewhere, and in view of the shortage of houses, the landlords evidently think that they can charge whatever rates they choose, the tenants being expected to pay up without a murmur. But there's a limit even to profiteering in rents. That limit has been reached in Kowloon.

On the flimsiest of pretexts, landlords of house property in Kowloon have periodically raised rents. And they apparently think they can go on doing so with impunity. I was told the other day that when the water-lush system of sanitation was installed in a certain block of flats, the tenants were each called upon to pay \$10 a month more for rent, this actually representing a profit of 75 per cent. to the landlords. That's the sort of thing that goes on.

What makes the average Kowloonite more angry than anything else is that the principal Company making these increased demands on tenants is a concern to which the Government has made a big advance of money, whereas the Governor speaks of the impossibility of lending to private individuals! True, the Government stipulates the rents at which the new Humphreys flats are to be let, but only for so long as the money is owing by the Company. After that, having made use of public money to build the flats, the Company can apparently charge what it likes.

If restriction of rents will discourage building, why has the Government stipulated the rentals in the case of the new flats to be built by the Humphreys Estate Company? Why not let the Company charge what rents it chooses to, on the principle that the higher the rents, the more will building be encouraged?

Judging by the remarks I have heard on the ferry and elsewhere, most Kowloon people are intensely disappointed at the Governor's attitude over this rent question, as displayed in his speech yesterday. More houses are wanted, yes; but lower, not higher, rents are more to the point just now. Our hopes that His Excellency would set his face against those exploiting a public need have been grievously disappointed.

Now, here's good work for the Kowloon Residents' Association, whose membership, I am glad to hear, is growing every day. If it's true that the Association has already got on the move, so much the better.

But the public must help the Association. Let everybody who has been notified of an increase in rent gather details of past rentals for their particular house or flat and send the results into the Hon. Secretary, together with a statement of the sum now demanded. Then the Association will have figures to work upon.

And if every Kowloon resident makes a point of joining the Association, then wonders may be done by combined effort. This is a matter in which we can help ourselves and each other at the same time. So join up and give the Association all the information you possess or can glean.

One friend of mine tells me that he intends buying a tent and pitching it on Crown land, so as to be able to live rent free, during the summer. He says he'll defy the Government to shift him, and dream of it at night in those times, that's it!

ENGINEERS' BALL.

STRIKING SCHEME OF DECORATIONS.

So far as is at present known, the last big ball of the season will take place to-night at the City Hall, when under the auspices of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, a big social function will take place. The season has been a full one and, unless any other event takes place, it will close to-night with an affair that will be in no wise less an achievement of organisation and decoration than the big events that have gone before. The Engineers may truly be said to have been faced with a big task in the matter of decoration, because by reason of what has already been seen they had a very high standard to aim at. But from the indications seen to-day there will be only admiration to express at what will be seen.

Outside, a large illuminated gilt propeller will be seen, surmounted by the motto "Ubique" on a red background. It is simple but effective. On entering, one is given the impression of being on the threshold of a fairy wood, for the hallway has been arched with bamboos and greenery from which are suspended red lanterns in profusion, arranged in crosses. The flags of the Allies help to embellish the effect. On ascending the stairs, one passes under an archway of lanterns, and at the top is a large monogram of the Institution electrically lighted and surmounted by the house flags of the older firms of the Colony. At the back is the large framed picture of the Phoenix over the word "Ubique", this being draped with the Allied shipping flags and flags of the Institution. In the corners of the stairs are the two models of old and modern battleships that figured in the July Peace procession. On the one side is seen the old Victory of 1805 flying Nelson's celebrated signal and on the other an 18th model of H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, of Jutland and Dardanelles fame. They are magnificent models, that of Queen Elizabeth being electrically lighted throughout and flying Admiral Beatty's signal to the surrendering German fleet at Rosyth. The German flag will be hauled down at sunset and will not be hoisted again without permission. In close proximity is a large model of the first practical steamboat ever built, this being the "Charlotte Dundas," which was built at Grangemouth, Scotland, in 1801, and was built by William Symington. The whole of the models are extremely well made and are the work of members of the staff of the Kowloon Dock. Shields bearing such well-known names as Kelvin, Watt, Stephenson, Elder and Rankine also adorn the stairway, which has been very effectively finished off with ferns and flags.

The corridors are treated as usual, and St. Andrew's Hall is tastefully decorated, the principal piece being a large framed crest of the Institution. The Colony's principal house flags also figure in the decorations. St. George's Hall is similarly treated, the crest of the Institution being surrounded by the White Ensign and the Union

(Continued on next Column.)

Another brilliant idea mentioned to me was the securing of a caravan in which a whole family might reside, this vehicle being shifted about from place to place on the peninsula. Will some kind philanthropist get one built and loan it to deserving families in turn?

But there's still hope, even yet. I notice an advertisement in the papers of a godown to let in Yau-mat! That'll have to do, for, as I've already said, we must live somewhere.

That's all for this week. It's all about rents, time. But that's all we talk about by day and dream of at night in these times, that's it!

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 5s. 5 1/2 d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast.—fair. Barometer.—29.86. Temperature 2 p.m.—64. Humidity 2 p.m.—85.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Jack, whilst the portrait of Queen Victoria is mounted by an electrically lighted crown. The columns have been draped with pennants and the band stand will be covered with red, white and blue bunting with plants at the foot.

The Buffet, in the Chamber of Commerce Room, is decorated with house flags and in the assembly room will be seen a large portrait of King George draped with the white ensign. There are the usual anti-rooms and the theatre is again the supper room. The balcony is not in use, but the platform, besides bearing the President's table, will also have small tables on it.

The cloak room is on the right-hand side going in, and the entrance to the card room is marked by a design bearing on it four aces and a deuce with the words "I'll raise you ten." The bar, termed "The Oil Store," will be marked by a large cask and below reads "Lubricants of all types kept in stock."

The decorations throughout are really splendid, and a special word should be given to Mr. Keith, who worked hard to help the Committee.

The Hongkong Hotel will be in charge of the catering and the band of the Wiltshire Regiment will supply the dance music. There are 19 dances with two extras. The first dance is the official set of Lancers, special sets having been arranged.

The President is Mr. R. M. Dyer and the official supper party will be—H. E. the Governor and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. Dyer and Lady Rees Davies, Admiral Duff and Mrs. Gurner, Major General Ventris and Miss Duff, Sir William Rees Davies and Mrs. Hay, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Reed, and Commodore Gurner and Mrs. Scott Harston.

It is expected that close upon 700 will be present.

H. E. the Governor is Hon. President and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn is Hon. Vice-President. The following sub-committees are responsible for the arrangements:—

Invitation.—Messrs. J. Reid (Convener), R. Hunter, J. Graham, J. McCubbin, B. L. Frost, S. Baker, James Macdonald.

Wine.—Messrs. R. V. Cameron (Convener), W. R. Oswald, A. Davidson, T. Brayfield, W. J. Hill, L. J. Blackburn, A. M. Simpson.

Supper.—Messrs. P. T. Farrell (Convener), F. W. James, T. Petrie, T. Neave, J. Dalziel, J. Parsons, J. W. Paton, T. W. Robertson, R. J. Dixon, G. M. Shaw.

Decoration.—Messrs. W. Davidson (Convener), H. B. Bridger, S. Gray, J. M. Ramsay, G. H. M. Bannerman, T. G. Patterson.

Dance.—Messrs. A. K. Henderson (Convener), J. Parkes, R. J. Wilton, G. Grot, D. McLaren, A. Stalker, G. Gerrard, W. Brown, G. C. Nelson.

Card.—Messrs. J. Ormiston (Convener), J. McCormack, P. W. Ramsay, F. Dubois, D. Neilson.

Cock Room.—Messrs. B. L. Frost (Convener), P. J. Taylor, C. E. Holmes, S. T. Williamson, S. T. Morrison, J. Johnston.

NOTICES.

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STORY OF THE EMDEN.

HOW A CHINESE BROUGHT UP THE SYDNEY.

Some time ago a mercantile marine officer, who during the war was on naval service, related the following interesting episode in regard to the capture of the Emden. The famous German raider landed a company of men on the Cocos Island in the early hours of the morning when most of the men in the wireless station were asleep. The detachment of Germans were under orders to put the wireless apparatus out of action. Near the beach they came across a Chinese—one of the cooks at the station mess. Him they seized hold of and commanded him to lead them to the telegraph office. Unfortunately for the emissaries of the Fatherland the cook kept his wits about him, and unknown to his captors, managed to signal to one of his fellow-countrymen, who was also a station servant and who happened to be near, that he was to convey the news of the landing with all speed to his masters.

This man slipped away past haste to the operator's quarters and in the meantime the cook led his guards by a round-about-way through the bush to their destination.

Apprehended by the Chinese who had come direct, as to what was happening, the operators were able to send out a wireless that the Emden was in the offing, so that by the time the Germans had arrived on the scene the Sydney had picked up the message and was making at full speed towards the enemy.

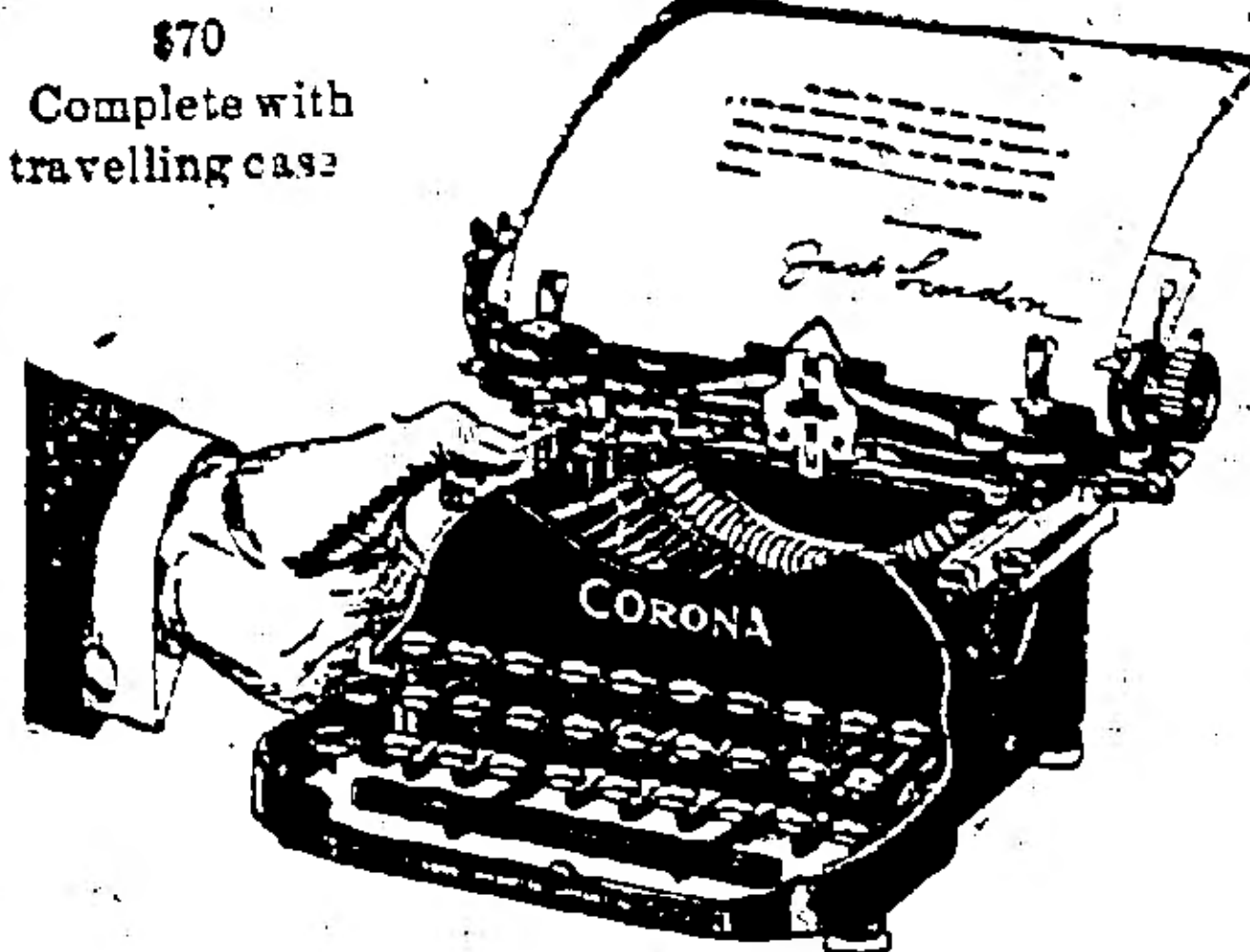
The Huns not knowing that their presence had already been betrayed arrived at the instrument room and soon demolished its contents, no doubt feeling they had done a good morning's work. Alas! their calculations were all upset through the presence of mind of a humble Chinese cook. The latter was not forgotten by the British authorities for he now lives a gentleman of ease and leisure in his native town.

NOTICES.

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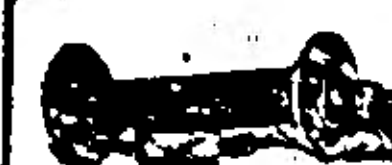
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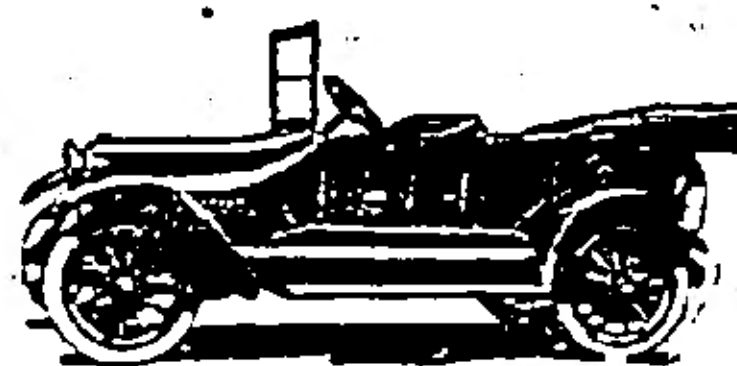
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GENERAL NEWS.

Our Parliament of the Metropolitan, when it had helped people and industries out into the fresh air, could plan London proper anew and restore some of its old-time charms and historical attractions. The highest and best traditions of the City of London could be rescued from the tendency to make it merely an office and banqueting hall for the money-men. The Ministry of Trade and Arts and Crafts could introduce local interest and colour into industry and life. And its Ministry of Local Government could be just a big brother to the local authorities within the area, in the battles against dirt, death and disease, and the problems of parish pump politics. For there would be local authorities within the area for the local administration of all those things which could possibly be decentralised. Labour has a healthy regard for the parish pump. The spirit of self-determination is abroad. We claim some of it for London.

LINKING BY WIRELESS.
An American radio corporation is reported to have acquired the Marconi interests in the United States, with the support of the General Electric Company. The capital will be \$20,000,000. The new corporation purposes to link up all countries by wireless, and to compete with the various cable companies.

BIG PRICES FOR BOOKS.
The German War-lords are receiving astonishing prices for their books. Hindenburg has sold the American rights in his book for four million marks at the present rate of exchange. Ludendorff is to receive two and a half millions for the British American and colonial rights, and another million for the German and other rights. Tirpitz is receiving 900,000 marks for his book, "The German Navy in the Future." Bethmann-Hollweg and Helfferich each 250,000 marks for some of it.

HOME RULE FOR LONDON.

LABOUR'S DEVOLUTION PROPOSALS.

BY HERBERT MORRISON.

At the Sixth Annual Conference of the London Labour Party, recently held, London Labour declared for a scheme of Parliamentary devolution under which Greater London should have a Parliament and Home Rule for local affairs. The principle of a Greater London County Council and a limited measure of local autonomy has been agreed to by the older municipal parties in London.

Clearly, the present County area is utterly absurd, and bears no relation to the realities of modern London. Those who would be in possession of the facts should read the informative report of the Local Government Committee contained in the L.C.C. minutes of Oct. 21, 1919. The L.C.C. inherited its area, with very minor modifications, from the old Metropolitan Board of Works, whose territory was fixed in 1855. The area was perfectly reasonable for 1855, and would have been now, if London and Home Counties development had been "town planned" instead of being allowed to sprawl. The London of 1919, however, is a very different proposition to that of 1855, as is seen by the population statistics of the following "extra London" districts:

District.	1851.	1911.
Acton	2,532	97,497
Croydon	20,343	169,551
East Ham	1,737	133,487
Edmonton and Southgate	9,708	98,409
West Ham	18,817	282,030
Willesden	2,939	154,214
Wimbledon	2,693	54,966

Urgent need is being felt for a greater administrative unit in respect of housing and planning, electricity and transport. Because Parliament has made a hopeless mess of London government (caused by Londoners not making a fight for their self-governing rights), we are saddled or threatened with bureaucratic Boards for special services. How much control knowledge and interest have the people of London in respect of the Metropolitan Water Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, the Metropolitan Police, or the Port of London Authority? So little, that the London M.P.s (of the Labour party as well as others) on the Select Committee on Transport ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves for signing a Report which recommended London traffic control being handed over to a bureaucratic Board three out of five of whose members were to be appointed by the central Government.

All these Boards which lack the direct, healthy influence of an electorate are hole-and-corner and of doubtful efficiency; and London must not lag behind the great provincial cities in popular control of public services. One of my reasons for objecting to Soviets is that they are—with

ROOSEVELT LETTERS.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR AS A "LITTLE TIN SOLDIER."

A collection of intimate details of the life of ex-President Roosevelt makes up "Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to his Children" (a book published by John Murray.)

Some of the incidents described are distinctly quaint, and the book tells how on a wet day in 1903 the President yielded to juvenile persuasion and spent two hours jamming about in hay in an "old barn." "I hardly knew whether it was quite right for the President to be engaged in such wild romping," he says. In the same year "Speck" (German Ambassador Count Speth von Sternberg) rode with Edith and me looking more like Hans Christian Andersen's little tin soldier than ever. "He had come to present his papers, and 'appeared in what was really a very striking costume, that of a Hussar. As soon as the ceremony was over I told him to put on civilised raiment, which he did."

Roosevelt rated true manliness of character higher than intellectual or physical prowess. He often writes deprecating the making of athletics one's sole aim in life. "I am overwhelmed with my work," he writes to Kermit. "I enjoy being President, and I like to do the work and have my hand on the lever. But it is very worrying and puzzling, and I have to make up my mind to accept every kind of attack and misrepresentation. It is a great comfort to me to read the life and letters of Abraham Lincoln."

In another letter Roosevelt says: "I have not a doubt that the British officers in the Boer War had their efficiency partly reduced, because they had sacrificed their legitimate duties to an inordinate and ridiculous love of sport."

In Chicago the Labour Union men "made what I regarded as a rather insolent demand upon me, and I gave them some perfectly straight talk about their duty and the preservation of law and order."

Roosevelt talks of and appreciates Dickens, but declares that the novelist was not a gentleman, while Thackeray was, Dickens, he declares, "was an ill-natured, selfish cad and boor."

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OF HELL & HEAVEN.**Ability to "heal by the power
of God" is claimed by and for
Pastor Jeffreys, whose revival
services are the great topic of
conversation in this countryside
just now, writes a correspondent
to the *Daily Chronicle*.I have just attended a service
of testimony in an old public
house now turned into a mission
hall. I have listened to men and
women and young people—little
more than boys and girls—who
have testified that through the
power of God—in some, claimed
to have been exercised through
Mr. Jeffreys—they have been
cured of physical ills.They rose one by one, gave de-
tails of their sickness, and ended
their recitals with paeons of
thanksgiving and praise."Diolech Iddo" ("Thanks to
Him") was a phrase ejaculated
in tones of wonder by other mem-
bers of the congregation, while
individual testimony was being
given."Mor anwy!" ("So dear")
they chanted also, and "Hall-
elujah," as the stories went on.
Sitting on one of the benches
was a pale pretty girl of 15. This
was Blodwen Davies, once a
messenger girl at the post office
at Aberdare, who claims to have
seen visions of heaven and of
hell while Pastor Jeffreys was
visiting the town.Before the service I asked
Blodwen one or two questions
about these visions. She
answered readily enough that on
the first occasion she had been
listening to the preaching of Mr.
Jeffreys."Suddenly," she told me, "I felt
very sleepy. I put my head down
on the seat in front of me. When
I woke up I told my aunt, who
was sitting next to me, that I had
seen hell glowing in red flames,
and that in the middle of the
flames I had seen people I had
known when they were alive,
twisting and twining like
serpents."Blodwen told me all this with
a very serious look in her candid
eyes. She answered questions
and showed considerable descrip-
tive power, but there was one
question she refused to answer.
I asked if she could supply me
with the names of some of the
people whom she recognised."No," said Blodwen, "when I
had the vision I promised I
would not tell anyone but Mr.
Jeffreys—the names, but I can
tell you that many of them were
people who had given me tips
when I took their telegrams to
them from the post office."In a later vision Blodwen said
she saw heaven, and was thentold that Mr. Jeffreys "would be
the next one."I asked Mr. Jeffreys for his
own version of a phenomenon
said to have occurred in his own
chapel at Llanelly a few days
before the war broke out, which
is, being much discussed here
just now.Mr. Jeffreys assured me that
as he was speaking from the
pulpit a vision of Christ appeared
behind him. "The presentation,"
said Mr. Jeffreys, "remained for
six hours, and was seen by
hundreds of people. It was
almost like a photograph appear-
ing on the wall behind me."In response to an invitation
the evangelist gave me details of
cures which he claims to have
effected. These include the cur-
ing of young girl of a paralysed
arm, an aged man suffering from
an internal disease, an epileptic,
and a child who was wasting
away.The father of this last-men-
tioned little girl was with his
wife, one of the congregation
which was "testifying" in the
one-time public-house. She was
brought out from the meeting
where the singing was by this
time reaching the high water
mark of fervour that precedes
the most inspiring testimony."My little girl is named Mar-
garet Irwen Griffith," he told me.
"She is about three years old,
and has been ailing since she was
born. There was death in her
face, and she went about like an
old woman. I have believed in
the power of God for healing on
Apostolic lines for many years.
We took the child to Mr. Jeffreys,
who anointed her, and she be-
came better before our eyes. She
is now playing about, as happy
and merry as a child could be."Inside the mission hall the
mother of the child was telling
how she had been brought to
share her husband's faith of
years by witnessing the healing
of her child.As the mother finished, the con-
gregation, nearly all workers or
the relatives of workers in the
mines that surround Aberdare,
burst into one of the songs which
fan the fires of enthusiasm in
these gatherings:—When love shines in,
When love shines in,
All my heart is filled with
singingWhen love shines in.
This is one of the songs set to a
melodious and rhythmic tune
which they sing with all the verve
and spirit of an intensely musical
people.While they sing, the pastor,
who so obviously sways these
people by the exercise of some
mental power, whatever it may
be, beats time with his hands,
smiles ecstatically, joins in here
and there with a few melodious
notes, and keeps the musical
stream running when it shows
signs of flagging.**NOTICES.****Proof of
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IDOLATRY OF SCIENCE.**INSTRUMENT OF CONCENTRATED HUMAN AGONY.**Sir Henry Trueman Wood,
Chairman of the Council of the
Royal Society of Arts, speaking
at its 166th session on "Science
and Industry," reviewed the his-
tory of the past 100 years and
compared the achievements of
science in the earlier period with
those recently recorded. It was
not by State-guided organisation
that our grandfathers and great-
grandfathers made England the
workshop and emporium of
the world, but our manufac-
turers hesitated to pay enough
to secure the services
of highly-trained experts,
and were too reluctant to adopt
new methods and to abandon old
plant, to risk capital in costly
researches which might prove
unsuccessful. From that we had
had a rude awakening.But while we were insisting on
the necessity of proper use of all
the benefits we had derived from
scientific progress, had we not
perhaps devoted ourselves too
ardently to an idolatry of
science. The apostles of every
new religion had dangled
before the eyes of their
disciples promises of a millennium
more or less immediate. Hum-
anity had revolted, and every
creed in turn had marked its
progress by persecution and in-
tolerance. Great as were the
benefits which Christianity had
conferred on mankind, it had, in
the course of its triumphant pro-
gress, been the direct cause of
infinite human misery and suffer-
ing. So had the progress of
science during the past five years
succeeded in off-setting the
benefits it had conferred on
mankind during the past century
by becoming the instrument of
more concentrated human agony
than the world had ever known
since history began.To take this point of view was
not to attack science or to decry
religion, but only to follow the
advice of the father of all modern
philosophy to be moderate, and to
distrust and condemn the folly of
extreme views.**KISSING BETWEEN
COMMUNICANTS.****STORY OF A HIGHLAND
CUSTOM.**The Stornoway divorce case
which raised questions as to the
practice of kissing among com-
municants of the Church in the
Highlands has been disposed of
by Lord Sands in the Courts of
Session. The petition was that
of Alexander Matheson, a fisher-
man of Portnaguran, Stornoway,
against his wife Isabella, the co-
respondent being William Camp-
bell, merchant, of Portnaguran.Lord Sands granted a decree of
divorce, with costs against the
co-respondent, and £40 damages.
The judge said it was proved that
during the petitioner's absence on
naval service the co-respondent
visited the respondent late at
night. He also kissed her both
when alone and in the presence
of her children.There was evidence of a
practice of kissing between
communicants, although,
added his Lordship whimsically,
the salutation seemed to pass be-
tween persons of opposite sexes.His Lordship traced the exist-
ence of this "somewhat startling
custom" to the fact that formerly
a mere handful of Church adher-
ents in the Highlands partici-
pated in the Communion, although,
he said, the Communion season
there was a far more solemn
occasion than in the Lowlands.
The tradition came down from
Roman Catholic times. For-
merly the celebrants were mostly
elderly people but now many
younger persons were becoming
communicants, and that caused
an awkward complication as
regarded the kissing practice. It
might be all very well for elderly
saints to greet one another with
a chaste Oriental religious salute,
but it was a different matter
when it came to young married
women being promiscuously kissed
by casual male acquaintances
who happened to be fellow com-
municants.While the kissing indulged in
by the parties in the case before
the Court had not the conclusive
character of undue familiarity, it
could not be regarded altogether
as without significance. The co-
respondent did more than kiss.
He put his arms round the re-
spondent, for which his Lordship
could find no justification in
religious custom.**NOTICES.****STOCKTAKING
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DEATH.

SENNA.—At her residence, No. 10 Robinson Road, on the 27th inst. Umbelina Sa Senna, (M), after a long illness. Deeply regretted. Macao and Shanghai papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1920.

WHY NOT RENT CONTROL?

The debate on the housing question at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council was illuminating in some respects, and it was satisfactory in so far as the result of it is that various contemplated schemes are to be considered by the Public Works Committee with a view to expediting matters. The Hon. Mr. Pollock has taken up a fine cause by pleading that this question, which concerns all of us, shall receive actual attention as distinct from being merely talked about. The only regret is that we are still at the talking stage, and it seems to be that we shall be for some considerable time to come. Like most other people, we have been wondering for some time past what had become of the proposals foreshadowed in July last by the Hon. Mr. Severn whereby the Government were to have built flats, etc., for Europeans. The money for that scheme was to have come out of the proceeds of the shipping requisitions, and things had so far advanced at the time mentioned that the Secretary of State had authorised the use of a portion of the funds in this way. Now, however, a hitch has occurred, for the owners of the vessels object to the appropriation of the money in the manner proposed, and there is to be a lawsuit on the subject. That being the case, we had better not say anything more on that point, except to observe that the public is greatly disappointed that such a circumstance, with its inevitable delay, should occur.

To many, the most interesting aspect of the debate was that in which His Excellency the Governor referred to the questions of house shortage and high rentals. We can quite agree with His Excellency that more houses are needed. The more houses there are, the cheaper rents are likely to become. But, seeing that it will be a very long time yet before projected schemes are sufficiently advanced to have any appreciable effect on the situation, what about the meantime? Are householders to be subjected to the ever-increasing demands of the landlords without any hope of relief until these new houses spring into being? We do not know whether His Excellency is aware of the fact, but we can assure him that never before has there been so strong a feeling as at present prevails over this question of rising house rents. (The people in Kowloon scarcely talk of anything else, and there are quite a few who declare that they will pay no more increases and, what is more, will not quit the property which they rent. To tell these tenants to wait for more houses is so much idle chatter.

His Excellency the Governor says that any scheme for limiting rents will tend to check the development of building. We agree, if an attempt were made to fix rentals at an absurdly low standard. But not otherwise. If the standard set allowed a reasonably fair return on money, there would be no question of building being stopped. The whole trouble now is that altogether unreasonable rates are charged by the landlords. The strange thing is that whilst His Excellency seemed to infer that rent control was utterly impossible, the Colonial Secretary actually mentioned a case in which the Government is exercising such control. We refer to the advance made made to the Humphreys' Estate Company by the Government for the erection of new flats, there being a stipulation laid down that the rents to be charged must not exceed eight per cent. on the capital expenditure so long as the money is owing to the Government. That shows that rents can be controlled, doesn't it? Frankly, we cannot see that there is anything extraordinarily difficult about evolving a scheme of rent control. The Government at present fixes the rateable value of houses. Surely it would be possible to work from that basis, after making due allowance for depreciation. It is a favourite argument with some property-owning companies that they do not pay more than seven or eight per cent. in dividends, and therefore they cannot be profiteering. But that is not the point. It is not a question of what return a Company makes to its shareholders. That may very well be influenced by the good or bad management, as the case may be. What would be far more to the point would be to know what actual returns landlords get from tenants on a given block of property. Conceivably, the tenants may be paying abnormally high rents just to feather the nests of the landlords, whilst the poor shareholder wonders where the money is going. It is a thousand pities that the whole housing question from A to Z was not long ago considered by a Commission, which would have been able to get at the facts as to why building is so expensive here. But the most pressing need now is that the Government should institute a measure of rent control so as to protect the public from being mercilessly squeezed by property-owners.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

SPEAK UP, PLEASE!

Yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the first held in the New Year, proved to be one of considerable importance and interest. The matters discussed—those of housing and the removal of the military establishments—are sufficiently important to merit a considerable amount of comment, and in our leader to-day and in this column we have ventured to call attention to one or two aspects of those questions. But there is another matter that arises out of the Council meeting that we should like to refer to. The work of reporting Council meetings is, to say the least, always a little arduous. Reporters on evening newspapers have to rise to a concentrated effort that is a great way removed from the mechanical reproduction of things heard. There is needed the assimilation of the ideas behind the spoken word and a ready condensation of the speeches, so that the main points can be contained in something approaching a precis.

Within something well under three hours from the closing of yesterday's meeting we gave to the public over six columns of what had transpired—an operation that involved not only the writing of the report, but the setting of it into type and the printing. We do not want to boast about that, because newspapers do similar things the wide world over. But what we do want to emphasise is that those who are privileged to make speeches in the Council, or anywhere else for that matter, should have a little regard for the men whose duty it is to make those speeches public. An average competent reporter only asks for audibility—if he can hear, he can do what is expected of him. When he cannot hear, when he is denied opportunity of grasping the idea the speaker is trying to express, his work is not only made more difficult, but there is cast upon him a responsibility he should never be asked to bear. It is not his fault if the speaker's idea is warped because some important passage was inaudible; yet how prone are public men to blame the reporter in every case where incomplete ideas are conveyed to the public who must inevitably be left to learn of many things by proxy.

At yesterday's meeting there were several occasions on which it was only possible to catch disjointed phrases and there was a tendency for remarks to be made in a low conversational tone. And it was a pity that His Excellency the Governor, whose remarks should be studiedly clear, was the most difficult to hear. We believe the condensed report we gave was accurate, but if it was not we lay the blame on other shoulders than those of our staff. On behalf of reporters generally, on behalf of the general public, and in the interests of speakers themselves, may we appeal for a little more thought in this regard? If there isn't something which happens one day that will be serious, and the blame will not be ours.

AN UNPRODUCTIVE MONOPOLY.

With regard to the proposal that a Committee be formed to consider and report upon the removal to a more distant spot of the military establishments of the Colony, none will deny that a very great deal of valuable land in the centre of the City is now being put to non-productive use. Not only is a long stretch of Queen's Road—the Colony's central thoroughfare—wastefully monopolised, but a big area of land behind it, stretching up to Kennedy Road and beyond, and the best portions of Kowloon, are denied use by the civilian population. The congestion prevailing in other parts of the City is in great and unfavourable contrast to the prodigal emptiness of the majority of the military land, and whilst the present military authorities can in no wise be blamed for this state of affairs, there is contained in what one sees to-day a censure on the foresight of those responsible for the apportioning of the land in the Colony's early days. Room for development is very urgently needed, and the day has come when the question of providing other quarters for the military, and also, one might add, for the Naval Yard, should be boldly tackled. Unquestionably, there is a very heavy expenditure of public money involved, but the benefits that would accrue would be well worth the expense. On the method that would be best to adopt there is a difference of opinion. Mr. Pollock thinks the ap-

DAY BY DAY.

"ENTHUSIASM IS THE HEIGHT OF MAN; IT IS THE PASSING FROM THE HUMAN TO THE DIVINE."—Emerson.

The health return for yesterday shows one fatal case each of enteric fever and cerebro-spinal meningitis. Both were Chinese.

The directors of the Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., recommend a final dividend of 1s. 3d. per share. A sum of £7,116 0s. 3d. is carried forward.

The annual exhibition of paintings by the pupils of the Ellis Kadoorie School took place at noon to-day at the School. Hon. Mr. Claud Severn was the judge.

For the theft of two packets of cigarettes which belonged to a sailor named P. W. Bond, on board the Alacrity, a Chinese was to-day sentenced at the Police Court to seven days' hard labour.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge), the weekly Summary List was taken this morning by the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.).

Mr. Harold Dollar, of the shipping firm of Robert Dollar, has arrived in the Colony from Shanghai, accompanied by his wife. They are staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

An attempt to smuggle two rifles and a store of ammunition into the Colony from the Wahsun failed through the vigilance of the Police. Sergt. Shannon to-day effected the haul, though no arrests could be made.

Mr. Robertson, Asst. Superintendent of Cargo, of the Kowloon Godowns, charged a Chinese coolie at the Police Court this morning with the theft of a quantity of brown sugar. Sergt. Aris stated that the sugar, which came from some baskets in the godowns, was discovered tied round the man's waist when he was searched at the gates. A sentence of 14 days' hard labour was passed.

To-morrow's Pictorial Supplement will contain groups of the Leith-Gordon, Lovegrove-Freeman and James-Mitchell weddings; a picture of the Hongkong Telegraph cup, to be presented to the winner of the Marathon Race; and a portrait of Lord Dunsany, together with two scenes from his plays which are to be staged by the students of the Hongkong University Union at the Theatre Royal shortly.

CRICKET.

The following have been selected to play for the K.C.C. against the C.R.C. at Kowloon to-morrow, play starting at 2.15 p.m.—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, J. V. Bragg, W. T. Elson, J. C. Fletcher, A. O. Brown, D. M. Goodall, A. W. Ramsay, W. L. Weaver, K. R. Masakill, A. de Sousa.

GOLF.

THE GOVERNOR'S SHIELD. The final game in this competition will be played at Fanling on Sunday the 1st February at 1.15 p.m.

The finalists are Messrs S.H. Dodwell and A. Ritchie, handicap 3, versus Messrs R.L. Moncrieff and R. Bruce (Hongkong Bank), handicap 19.

pointment of a Committee would hasten matters most whereas the Government is of opinion that a request for permission to hold joint civil and military investigation would result in a more tangible step. Seeing that Mr. Pollock's proposal contained one impossible particular, we can express no surprise or regret that it was rejected, but we most sincerely hope that the Government will make representations to the Home authorities concerned, pointing out the desirability of an early move. There is always a danger that when such a matter is referred Home, a studied procrastination ensues, and on this question, that is the last thing wanted. It is this that Mr. Pollock apparently fears. One way of backing up the demand would be for the Chamber of Commerce to memorialise the Government—if it has not already done so,—such memorial being remitted Home together with Mr. Pollock's defeated motion. It was assuring to learn that the local Government is in sympathy with the principle of the proposal, and that an effort is to be made to set something in action. The whole of the commercial community will be wishing the Government success.

RICE CONTROL.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT REPORT.

SOME INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.

The following Preliminary Report on the purchase and sale of rice by the Government of Hongkong during the year 1919, was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday:

From the beginning of last year it was realised that owing to the extensive purchases of rice that were being made to meet an abnormal situation in the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, the Hongkong rice market was sure to be affected. At the end of the year 1918 the Government received an intimation from the Secretary of State that, owing to the exports from India having been restricted, the Colonies mentioned were endeavouring to obtain rice from Siam, and the Secretary of State was informed on the 4th January that the Government of Hongkong had never contemplated official purchases of Siamese rice, but could not prevent local merchants from placing orders in Siam if the state of the market there was favourable. On the 13th Jan. information was received from the Government of Ceylon that arrangements had been made for the supply of rice to Ceylon which would not necessitate buying in Siam or French Indo-China.

Early in February, Japan began to buy rice in large quantities in the Hongkong market, while at the same time the Government of Indo-China fixed the amount of rice for export as follows:—

February-March...120,000 tons;
April.....60,000 tons;
May.....60,000 tons.

On the 28th May the Secretary of State enquired whether the Government of Hongkong was negotiating for the purchase of rice from Siam, and on the 5th June he suggested that in order to avoid competitive buying in Siam the Government should prohibit importation of rice from Siam on private account as had been done in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. In reply, the Secretary of State was informed that Hongkong was an entrepot for a very large rice trade with all parts of the world, local firms buying as agents for all countries and buyers in foreign countries transshipping in Hongkong. It was pointed out that if an embargo were to be placed on the importation of rice it would seem probable that the result would be to divert trade round the Colony without achieving the object in view, and that the result to the large rice trade in the Colony would be most serious. That arrangements had been made to have sufficient rice for three months' local consumption always in the Colony, estimated at about 27,000 tons. That careful watch was being kept on exports, the endeavour being to prevent the export of abnormal amounts to ordinary destinations and to limit the exports to countries which did not normally draw on Hongkong to the lowest limits. In these circumstances the opinion was expressed that it would be very inadvisable to impose restrictions on importation. The Secretary of State replied on the 11th June that the matter of dealing with the rice situation was left to the discretion of the Officer Administering the Government.

Before proceeding further, it will be convenient to explain in some detail the paramount importance of the rice trade to the Colony of Hongkong. Rice is much the largest commodity dealt with in the trade returns and a large number of ships is employed in bringing it to the Colony and in carrying it away after it has been dealt with. The handling of the cargo both at the ships and on shore gives employment to a large portion of the floating population as well as to a large number of the coolie class. The companies and individuals who own godowns also derive great benefit from the storage of the rice while in course of preparation for export. For the year 1918 the value of the rice imported was no less than £12,904,321, while the exports for the same period were valued at £11,608,509.

As has been often pointed out, the Colony of Hongkong is in the unique position among the great ports of the Empire of producing practically no raw materials, but on the other hand of possessing in its geographical situation and in

its splendid harbour unrivalled opportunities for dealing with an immense transshipment trade. It is in fact in the nature of a great wharf and godown where every class of goods can be handled expeditiously provided the machinery for doing so is kept at the highest pitch of efficiency and without any unnecessary restrictions regarding smooth working. Nothing could be more fatal to local trade than for an impression to be created in the great markets of the world that the Hongkong authorities might place obstacles in the way of the quick despatch of cargoes, or interfere with contracts connected therewith.

With regard to the rice trade, a step in the right direction was taken not long ago by the standardising of rice by the Exporters and Dealers Association of Hongkong in accordance with the repeated requests of the California Rice Association. Prior to the adoption of this measure no limit was placed upon the amount of broken grains mixed with good whole rice, with the result that serious complaints came from American buyers. It is expected that the action taken by the Exporters and Dealers Association will have the effect of restoring confidence among buyers in America and elsewhere, whereby this valuable trade will be retained in Hongkong.

The bulk of the imported rice comes from Saigon and Bangkok, and is usually packed in single gunny bags of about 160 catties weight (313 lbs.), and with the exception of some shipments to Japan, is never re-exported from Hongkong in the original bags. The principal grade of rice exported is known as "Siam usual," and is ordinarily made from a mixture of Siam rice and Saigon long rice in equal parts. Before mixing, the rice is screened so as to bring the amount of broken grains down to the standard. In the case of brown rice, especially when the season is advanced, it is the custom to winnow the rice before packing as it generally contains a quantity of dust and husks. The American market takes rice in 100 pounds double gunny bags and sometimes in double bags of 240 pounds. The Cuban market also takes the latter packing, but shipments intended for South America are usually packed in double bags of 193 pounds gross weight. It is this work of standardising and repacking, which makes the trade of such importance and gives employment to the large number of persons referred to in paragraph 4.

There is only one crop a year in Siam and Indo-China, the Siam crop being available in December and January and the Saigon crop about a month or so later. Rice is, however, exported from Hongkong all the year round according to demand. Japan has been recently the largest customer, the United States of America coming next. Until a short time ago shipments for the Cuban market went to the Pacific ports of the United States, and were transhipped thence to their destination; but latterly Cuban buyers appear to have preferred to make direct shipments.

It will be clear from the account given in the foregoing paragraphs that the situation presented considerable difficulties, and the receipt of a telegram on the 14th June from H.M. Charge d'Affaires at Bangkok to the effect that the Government of Siam had prohibited the export of rice from Siam as from the 12th July except under licence did not tend to improve matters. The price of both Siam and Saigon rice continued to rise, the former to \$15 to picul and the latter, to \$13 a picul, the poorer grades being rather less. To show how sensitive the feeling was in other countries it may be mentioned that on the 26th June a telegram was received from H.M. Minister at Tokyo stating that the Japanese Minister at Bangkok reported that transshipment of rice at Hongkong was to be prohibited shortly and enquiring whether the report was correct. An assurance was given immediately that it was not intended to prohibit transshipment of rice at Hongkong. At the same time, acting on the report above quoted, a Japanese firm was about to make arrangement to divert two ships loading in Saigon so that they would proceed to Japan direct without calling at Hongkong. This was averted.

It was obvious that with a view to controlling the price and preserving the trade immediate action was necessary, and after some discussion it was decided to call a meeting of the principal employers of labour to consider the whole question. After two meetings it was decided that the only feasible course was

for the Government to purchase rice and subject to the approval of the Councils, this situation was accepted by the Government. A telegram was sent to the British Consul at Saigon on the 1st July enquiring whether it would be possible for the Government of Hongkong to buy Annam rice from the 1st August up to a maximum of five thousand tons a month, for six months, for the purpose of local consumption, and on the 4th July the Consul suggested that the best course would be for the Government to approach the Food Controller at Singapore with a view to buying 27,500 tons of rice which he was willing to resell, the price being about \$13 a picul (Saigon currency), i.e., the market price at the time being considerably higher. This suggestion was adopted, and on the 11th July a telegram was received from the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, stating that the Food Controller could sell 27,500 tons Saigon rice July allotment for October delivery at \$13.30 Saigon dollars ex mill, and requesting the Government, if it wished for this rice, to remit to the British Consul at Saigon \$1,500,000 Saigon dollars for the necessary advances.

The Officer Administering the Government thereupon summoned a meeting of the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils on the 15th July at which the Colonial Secretary and Mr. R. O. Hutchison were present, when it was decided to purchase the 27,500 tons of rice offered by the Food Controller, Singapore.

It was realised that the Government would have to face a considerable loss of money in giving effect to the decision to purchase rice, and it at once became apparent that the loss would be increased owing to the high rate of discount on the Hongkong dollar at Saigon. The discount at first was 23½ per cent., but on subsequent purchases was somewhat lower. The Treasurer arranged with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the financing of the purchases in Saigon, and the Government is much indebted to that institution for the valuable assistance rendered in this matter and for the moderate rate of four per cent. interest that has been charged on the overdraft. On the 28th July a telegram was received from the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, to the effect that owing to an error the Food Controller had offered 27,500 tons whereas 13,750 tons only were available, the balance having been sold to the Netherlands Indies. As no further supplies could be got from Saigon except at a prohibitive price it became necessary to make purchases locally, and this was done to the extent of about 10,000 tons principally of broken rice to mix with the Saigon rice on arrival.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison was put in charge of the general control of the rice position and five of the leading Chinese rice merchants were invited to act on a Committee to arrange the purchase and price of rice for local consumption. Sufficient godown space was rented and everything was in order to begin sales on the 1st August.

Unfortunately at the end of July typhoon weather prevailed and it was impossible to convey rice across the harbour to Yaumati. The result was that a portion of the population started looting rice shops and a riot took place outside the Yaumati Police Station. The Naval authorities lent the tug Cherub and the Military authorities the tug Omphale on the 28th July, which made it possible to send some rice to Yaumati and Hunghom. With the exception of some looting no other disturbances occurred. The rice was guarded by Military escorts for two days while being conveyed from the tugs to the shops. In Victoria looting on a rather serious scale took place for about a week, and it became necessary to start the Government sales of rice before the organisation was completed.

It will be convenient to deal now with other measures taken to obtain supplies of rice. The July crop in the New Territories was a good one, and, in order to ensure that the rice did not go into Kuangtung, all export except to Hongkong was prohibited, and it was notified that the Government would be prepared to buy rice at \$10.14 a picul. It has been the custom for the New Territories to export their rice and buy cheaper rice in Hongkong for their own use. In the abnormal conditions prevailing this year this practice had to be abandoned.

An endeavour was made to obtain rice from Kuangtung, and

(Continued on Page 5.)

RICE CONTROL.

(Continued from Page 4.)

after much correspondence the Government at Canton permitted the export of 10,000 piculs of Wuhu rice by the Kuangtung Food Relief Association to the Tung Wah Hospital at Hongkong at a price of \$6.70 a picul. The Tung Wah Directors showed great energy in erecting a number of matsheds in Victoria, Shaikwan and Aberdeen where many thousands of very poor people were supplied free of cost with a mixture of boiled rice and salt, known as congee, twice a day. This system of relief continued for several weeks and was most useful in preventing a great deal of distress.

An attempt was also made to get rice from the Hunan Province of China via Shanghai. H.M. Minister at Peking and the Consul at Changsha did all they could and the Government was favourable to the project, but owing to the stipulations of the Governor of Hunan the price demanded was prohibitive so that the offers made had to be refused.

The Indian Government sanctioned the export of 3,750 tons of rice from Rangoon and this rice has recently arrived in the Colony. Through the generosity of the firm of Messrs. Nemaize & Co., about two-thirds of this rice is being carried free of freight to Hongkong.

Appendix II. shows the total amount of rice purchased by the Government up to the 30th September, the only further purchase being necessitated in November in order to comply with the terms of a contract for the sale of rice on consignment to America. This will be dealt with at a later stage of the report.

The rice purchased was divided into three classes under the designations Hongkong No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, and the recommendation of the Committee to fix the price of the three grades at 20, 16, and 12 cents a catty respectively was adopted. These prices were altered a few days later to suit the usage of Chinese buyers to 5 catties = \$1, 7 catties = \$1, and 9 catties = \$1, and before the end of August the price was further reduced to 5½ catties = \$1, 7½ catties = \$1, and 10 catties = \$1. No. 1 rice was Saigon round or long, No. 2 a mixture of Saigon round or long with an equal amount of broken rice, and No. 3 a mixture of one-fifth Saigon round or long with four-fifths broken rice.

Sales of Government rice took place up to the 3rd September as follows:—

No. 1	2,853 piculs
No. 2	8,838 "
No. 3	56,124 "

About the 3rd September sales suddenly ceased and it was found that rice had begun to come into the Colony from Kuangtung. An excellent quality of rice was thus available for consumption in the Colony at the comparatively low price of \$8 a picul.

In view, however, of the appearance of this rice on the market, the question immediately arose as to what was to be done with the rice imported by the Government and bought locally. Some of the latter already showed signs of deterioration and it was decided to sell the rice bought in the New Territories at \$8 a picul and to make enquiries as to the best markets in which to sell all the remainder with the exception of a few thousand tons. Japan had ceased to buy any rice in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements did not require any. The sterling value of the dollar had continued rising so that the price to be obtained in countries with a gold standard was becoming less when reckoned in dollars. Eventually arrangements were made to sell 10,000 tons on consignment to America and about the same amount locally. A careful examination of the rice stored in the godowns in Victoria showed that much of it was discoloured and full of weevils, but notwithstanding this prices were obtained which were quite good considering the state of the market. In fact the sales were made just in time to avert very serious losses indeed owing to the rice becoming practically unsaleable.

On the 19th September an Ordinance was passed providing for the acquisition and disposal of Rice by the Hongkong Government, and for validating acts previously done.

The lists of rice purchased showed certain quantities of Saigon round and Saigon long rice, and on these lists the contract mentioned above for the sale of 10,000 tons to America was calculated. It specified 6,500 tons of Saigon round and 3,500

tons of Saigon long, but when the rice came to be sifted to prepare it for export it was found that only 500 tons of the long rice existed, the remainder being round. As the rice had already been sold in America the consignees there refused to alter the amounts of each class contracted for and it was necessary to go into the market and buy 3,000 tons of long rice to make up the necessary amount. This was effected at a price of about \$13.50 a picul, which meant a loss on the net price obtained in America of about \$1.75 a picul. The 3,000 tons of discarded round rice were subsequently sold at about the same price as would have been obtained in America.

A report was called for as to how the confusion between long and round rice had arisen. It appeared that originally the books were made out to show the different qualities of rice, long, round, and broken, and any other other grades used on the foreign market, but as this classification was unnecessary for local sales no distinction was subsequently made between long and round rice as the price was the same, and the books were drawn up accordingly. The error caused a loss of nearly \$140,000 on a purely technical point of difference in making the contract with the American buyers.

The cost to the Colony of the transactions in rice up to the end of the year 1919 will be well over \$2,500,000. The price of the rice bought at Saigon was much enhanced by the high rate of discount on the Hongkong dollar at Saigon. The cost of 13,750 tons in Saigon currency was \$3,072,300, the equivalent in Hongkong currency being \$3,766,211, a difference of \$693,911. When negotiations were begun for selling rice to America the rate of exchange was about eighty gold dollars for one hundred Hongkong dollars, and when the exchange was fixed it had risen to ninety-five gold dollars for one hundred Hongkong dollars. The rice was sold at 20½ gold dollars a short ton for 10,000 tons and the difference in the amount to be received at exchange of 80 and 95 is \$494,605, the figures being as follows:—

10,000 tons at G. \$205 a ton	\$2,050,000
at Exchange of 80 = \$2,562,500	
at Exchange of 95 = 2,147,895	
	\$404,605

Freight to America also rose from G \$25 during the same period. The balance of the total loss incurred on the purchase and sale of rice is made up of actual reduction in the price at which local sale had to be made of rice bought locally, rent of godowns, freight on rice from Saigon and Rangoon, commissions on sale of Government rice, interest on overdraft, and insurance. All these charges will be shown in the final account.

It will be clear from the above that whatever sum in dollars representing the loss is eventually arrived at will scarcely indicate the real facts. The Colony has been receiving during the past four months a supply of excellent rice from Kuangtung at a low price, but it is more than probable that if the Government rice had not been here a considerably higher price would have been demanded. The indirect advantage to the Colony of the policy of non-interference with the ordinary rice trade cannot be reckoned in dollars but the gain is so manifest that the policy requires no justification.

When it became clear that there was no other course open than to sell the bulk of the rice which had been purchased with the least possible delay, the Government sought the advice of those connected with the rice trade, who were in a position to help. Mr. Barretto of the firm of J. M. da Rocha and Co., Messrs. E. A. Beaumont and Co., Messrs. Loxley and Co., and the Hongkong Mercantile Company all gave valuable assistance without which it would have been very difficult to effect satisfactory sales. In the work during August of mixing and selling the graded rice Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Mr. Taylor of the Opium Monopoly, and the Chinese gentlemen on the Committee rendered very good service, while from the middle of September until the end of November Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., who is acting as Superintendent of Imports and Exports, and Mr. A. K. Taylor of the Police Force, temporarily attached to the Department, worked strenuously to avert the danger which threatened the safety of the stocks of rice.

The situation dealt with in this report is happily without precedent in the history of the Colony, and this is not surprising. Only events of a most unusual character could produce such a

CATHOLIC FATHER.

THREATENED BY PIRATES.

The January number of the *Religioso Publico* under the heading "Sensational Case," says that the Rev. Father Henriques, Superior of the Shui Hing Mission, whilst on a visit to the Catholics of Po Pin, was threatened by pirates, who demanded \$2,000 within five days. He went immediately to see the Mandarin, at Sun Hein, who, being a Catholic himself, gave him all the assistance in his power and recommended the missionary to stay with him at Sun Hein, but as the rev. gentleman has to go every day to Po Pin to instruct the Catholics and prepare those who have to receive baptism, the Mandarin supplied soldiers to accompany him to Po Pin every morning and back, as it is dangerous to remain there at night.

With such protection assured the pirates could not get the \$2,000 and were unable to do any harm to the missionary.

SIBERIAN REFUGEES

For the collection for the above, thanks are given, for gifts of clothing and boots, to the following:—Miss Judah, 2nd contribution; Mr. F. A. Mackintosh, 2nd contribution; Mr. H. C. Sandford, Miss Goggin, Mrs. Ross Thomson, Mrs. A. H. Harris, Amy.

The \$300.00 mentioned last week was spent on:—Sewing cotton; needles, pins, thimbles; women's and children's combinations; children's bonnets, gloves and socks; scarves; men's socks.

Thanks are due to Messrs. Lane, Crawford, the Central Agency, Messrs. Loxley and Co., and Messrs. Wing On, for enabling the money to go so far. Messrs. Loxley are thanked for sending packing cases.

Parcels and donations, marked with the name and address of sender, and "Siberian Refugees," can be sent to:—Mrs. N. J. Stabb, St. John's Place, Garden Road; Mrs. Moorhead, 159, The Peak; Mrs. L. Dunbar, 7, Queen's Gardens, and also to Helena May Institute.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A. O. Brawn state:—Parade.—All Sections, Band and Instructors, at Headquarters on Monday, February 2nd, at 5.15 p.m.

NOTICE.

Sergeant's Mess.—A meeting of the members of the late Hongkong Defence Corps Sergeants' Mess will be held in the Mess at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 6th February. All those who wish to attend are invited to do so.

First, a world shortage of cereals combined with a partial failure of the rice crop in Siam, one of the principal producing areas; secondly, an abnormal trade situation in Indo-China leading to such a rise in exchange rates as to make the price of rice in the currency of the Colony almost prohibitive; thirdly, the increase in the sterling value of silver during the critical period from about 48 pence to 75 pence an ounce; and lastly, the unexpected arrival in the Colony of abundant supplies of good and cheap rice from a source supposed to be closed, which rendered the large supplies of rice bought under adverse conditions useless for the immediate purpose for which they were intended.

Though the transactions of less than five months have resulted in a large drain on the financial resources of the Colony, these transactions may be considered as covering a period of probably a year more. The difficulties attending the provision of proper supplies of rice for the Colony at a moderate price are by no means surmounted, so far as can be seen, but the valuable experience gained by what occurred last year, will enable proper precautions to be taken, with it is to be hoped, little extra loss, to meet any possible crisis during the current year. The Colony has become accustomed to a regular supply of rice at a price far lower than it can be obtained for, unless steps are taken early and in the right quarter to ensure that it will be available when required.

Total Rice Purchased to 30th September, 1919:—

Long Rice	2,363 tons
Round Rice	15,230 "
Broken Rice	13,446 "
	32,039 "

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

Can supply all your requirements in Australian and Local Meats
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TOP

FLOOR

TELEPHONE 2189.

YORK BUILDING.

BILLIARDS.

EXHIBITION GAME.

An exhibition game will take place at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, on Monday night 2nd Feb., between Mr. E. D. Golding, the winner of the silver cup in the recent Handicap at the above Hotel, and Mr. W. Pitt, ex-champion of the Colony, who for eight years held the championship. Mr. Golding, it will be remembered, in the last Palace Hotel tournament final compiled a beautiful break of 105 and throughout played a splendid game. Mr. Pitt is shortly proceeding on leave and the management has obtained the sanction of these clever players to give an exhibition game of 500 up prior to Mr. Pitt's departure. Most Hongkong residents know Mr. Pitt's abilities with the cue, and some interesting billiards should be seen at the meeting of these two gentlemen. Mr. Pitt still has his old friends and supporters, yet many enthusiasts believe that Golding will win. The game will commence at 8.30 p.m. Entrance is free.

PARSONS AND PUBLICANS.

Parsons and publicans lunched together at Croydon Central Baths, recently and took part in a conference under the auspices of the Strength of Britain movement. The Mayor of Croydon presided. Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson was expected to attend, but his doctor that day insisted that he must not yet carry out any public engagements because of danger of too much excitement. He has booked himself for the meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Jan. 17. In the absence in England of reliable facts relating to Prohibition in America and the difficulties of meeting false statements appearing in our Press.

MARATHON RACE.

The entries to-date in the above Race, which is to be run for the *Hongkong Telegraph* Cup on Saturday, February 21st, at 3 p.m., number no less than 128. This number includes five British officers. The following analysis of the entries is given by the Race Sub-Committee:—H.M.S. Hawkins, 24; H.M.S. Carlisle, 1; H.M.S. Alacrity, 1; H.M. Submarines, 6; R.G.A., 1; Wilks. Regt., 44; H.K.S.B.R.G.A., 17; 74th Punjabis, 17; 2/22nd Punjabis, 6; Hongkong Police, 1; Civilian, 7. Messrs. H. Ruttonjee and Son have presented the "Peter Dawson" Cup as second prize.

WHAT MRS. DONN DID,
WHEN HER LITTLE BOY
HAD A COLD.

Mrs. F. Donn, of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, is one of the thousands of mothers who keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house ready for immediate use when the little ones get out of sorts. She writes:—

"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for my children, and find them a very satisfactory medicine. When my little boy had a cold I gave him the Tablets at night, and in the morning he was all right. I give them to the children for constipation, and find their action prompt and gentle."

To mothers everywhere Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are a real friend. They are equally harmless and helpful to the youngest infant as to the child of 6 years or more, are a specific for indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, make, testing easy, promote restful sleep and good appetite, drive out worms. Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES.

PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS

THE MAN
OF
TASTE

NEW STOCKS JUST TO HAND
NOW SHOWING.

J. T. SHAW

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SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR.
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GENTLEMEN'S
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

We have received a
SMART SELECTION of
NEW SUITINGS
AND OVERCOATINGS
for the
RACES

EUROPE or AMERICA,
together with the
LATEST STYLES.

We guarantee the workmanship
cut & fit.



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GRAND OPERA RECORDS
"RIGOLETTO"

A 5127	PARMI VEDER LE LACRIME	TENOR SOLO
	FRA POCO A ME RICOVERO	"
A 5295	CARO NOME	SOPRANO
	MAD SCENE	"
A 5206	PARI SIAMO	BARITONE
	L'APAGLIACCI	"
49192	CORTIGIANNIVIL RAZZA	"

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TEL. 1322.

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DEUTZ & GELDERMANN EXTRA SEC

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CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road Central.

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COPPER QUEEN BELTING

CERIN, DREYARD & CO.
4th Floor Hotel Mansions. Tel 114.
and at Canton.

SKOOKUM PACKING

SHIPPING.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA. APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
SOMALI	6,700	8th Feb.	Marseilles & L'don direct.
NAGOYA	7,000	12th Feb.	Marseilles & L'don direct.
DILWARA	5,600	15th Feb.	S'pore, C'bo & Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

MADRAS	7,000	31 Jan. noon	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

* ST. ALBANS	4,000	4th Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Is.
EASTERN	4,000	26th Feb.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

ITOLA	5,257	4th Feb.	Kobe.
DILWARA	5,600	4th Feb.	Shanghai.

* Calls at Manila.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. X 2 1/2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central.

CPLOS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Mogji) Kobe & Yokohama)
FROM DUE

STEAMERS, HONGKONG, VANCOUVER.

Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
*Monteagle	Mar. 23	Apr. 17
Empress of Japan	Mar. 29	Apr. 19
Empress of Asia	Apr. 6	Apr. 26
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
*Monteagle	June 4	June 28
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
*Monteagle	Aug. 5	Aug. 29

Passage Fare Hongkong to United Kingdom

Empress of Russia	Gold	Empress of Japan	Gold
16500 Tons Reg.	£550.00	16500 Tons Reg.	£485.00
Empress of Asia	Gold	Empress of Asia	Gold
16500 Tons Reg.	£550.00	16500 Tons Reg.	£485.00

Fares and sailings subject to change without notice.

For Fares and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 702. Cable address: GAGANPAO

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Shanghai, China, Manila, P.I., Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.
Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

For Seattle & Vancouver. For San Francisco.
"WEST ION" Early Feb. "HATHAWAY" Late Jan./Early Feb.
"WEST ION" M. of Feb. "WEST JENA" 9th February, 1920.
"COLORADO SPRINGS" End of Feb.

Also
"West Helix", "West Henshaw", "West Ison", "Western Glen", "Takenfield",
"Devilstone", "Editor", "Stanley", "West Cactus", "West Segovia", "West Islip",
"Hathaway", "Vinita", "Elkhorn".
arrivals to be announced later.

[Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overland points in U.S. and Canada.]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st floor, Powell's Building Tel. 3008.
L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres. E. A. NELSON, General Agent.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—141

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LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

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11, Ebury Street, S. W.

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General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern

Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU ... Wednesday, 4th Feb., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sunday, 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Mar., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Apr., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 6th Feb., at noon.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 20th Feb., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez

and Port Said.

TOYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 4th Feb.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez

and Port Said.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San

Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOTTORI MARU ... End of February.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

HAKATA MARU ... End of February.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSIN MARU ... Wednesday, 4th February.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CEYLON MARU ... Middle of February.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAMA MARU (Kobe only) Friday, 30th Jan.

SHIMPO MARU ... Wednesday, 4th Feb.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Thursday, 5th Feb., at 11 a.m.

TAIMA MARU ... Thursday, 5th Feb.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	2,400	30th Jan. (from Kobe).
PERIA MARU	9,000	3rd Feb.
ADRIA MARU	20,000	23rd Feb.
YANTO MARU	22,000	11th Mar.
SHIKO MARU	22,000	1st April

* Commencing call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,

BALEAO, CALLAO, ABRICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers, Tons, Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU 17,000 12th July.

Cargo is taken in accordance with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pan Am Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager

KING'S BUILDING.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Mar. 23rd, 1920. Mar. 2nd, 1920.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "ST. FRANCIS" 5th February.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "MATOPPO" 10th February.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach

the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 20th Jan. 1920.

For New York Direct.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

"MOORISH PRINCE" VIA SUEZ 25th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal

at Owners option

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NOTHING GERMAN.
Grimsby dock labourers refused to work the cargo of the first German vessel to enter the port since the Armistice. The submarine campaign touched Grimsby too nearly to be easily forgotten.

THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
A handsome new building is in course of erection for the Ocean Steamship Co. Ltd. (Blue Funnel Line) at Singapore. The plans provide for several sets of offices, a cafe restaurant on the top floor, a roof garden, and tower.

APPRECIATION RECORDED.
With the object of placing on record their appreciation of the services of the Merchant Service during the war, the Town Council of Gravesend has recently placed the following inscription in the Town Hall:—1914. The Borough gives its thanks to the Merchant Seamen, 1919.

GOVERNOR OF FAULKLAND ISLANDS.

Sir George Young, the Governor of the Falkland Islands, landed in Liverpool recently from the Pacific liner Kenuta. Although she is a cargo boat, and he could have been transferred to a passenger one, he preferred to remain in what he called his "floating home."

U.S. SHIPBUILDING.

Sir M. B. Hunter, chairman of Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Wallsend, who has recently visited American shipyards, states that Americans can build ships much faster than we can and when their yards get settled down it will take us all our time to hold our own. American workmen work hard, and to hold our own we must do as much. Americans told him their best workmen were from British shipyards.

BRITISH INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The report of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., presented at the 71st general meeting, held recently, showed a balance available for distribution, after providing for depreciation, of £172,051 19s. This the directors proposed to allocate as follows:—Dividend of 5 per cent. on preference stock, £35,000; dividend 8 per cent. (free income tax) on shares, £76,575; special bonus of 4 per cent. (free of income tax) on shares, £38,288, carrying forward to next year a balance of £22,187 19s.

NEW LEYLAND LINER.

There has been launched from the yard of the Irvine Shipbuilding Company of West Hartlepool, the steel-screw steamship Bolivian for the Leyland Line, of Liverpool. She is intended for the company's general U.S.A. Gulf trade, and her principal dimensions are:—Length, over all, 412 1/2 ft.; between perpendiculars, 400 ft.; beam, moulded 52 ft.; depth, 31 ft. She has two continuous decks, and her gross tonnage is 5,289, and net tonnage 3,256 tons. She will have a draft of 23 1/2 ft. and a speed of 12 knots loaded. Her carrying capacity will be equivalent to 15,000 bales of cotton.

CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING.

Of 37 cargo steamers ordered last year from 13 Canadian shipyards by the Government, for operation in connection with the national railway system, 18 are now in commission and four more will be commissioned by the end of the year. These shipyards represent an investment of 47 million dollars, are paying wages to the amount of 42 million dollars yearly, and are employing 20,000 men; while the auxiliary industries, such as boilermaking for engines and so forth, pay out an equal amount in wages and employ an equal number of employees. In view of these facts, the Government is being urged to encourage the shipbuilding industry. The Government steamers are now en route for England, via Panama, with cargoes of lumber, for the British Government, and another has just cleared from Vancouver for Australia with a cargo of paper.

HE HOPED NOT.

A Malaya resident relates the following personal incident of a trip from India to Penang. He had obtained a bottle of whisky, and it was on the table in front of him when the passengers sat down to their first meal after leaving port. A missionary lady was seated next to the man with the bottle, which was eyed by her little son, who asked his mother what it contained. The lady answered "My son, there is something in that bottle which I hope you'll never touch." And the man from Malaya broke in: "I hope not. That bottle has to last me till I get to Penang."

SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 31st Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Tues., 3rd Feb. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Tues., 3rd Feb. at 8 a.m.
KOBE	Chaksang	Wed., 4th Feb. at 5 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Thurs., 5th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues., 24th Feb. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Burma and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, including sailing at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when replacement coers.

SORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Dava.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about 5th February for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Hanyang	31st Jan. at 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Shuntien	3rd Feb. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	3rd Feb. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	5th Feb. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	10th Feb. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidstships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Jan. 30, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 30th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haihing	A. H. Stewart	WED., 4th Feb. at noon.
Guinnebaug	Medina	FRI., 6th Feb. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

For NEW ORLEANS.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

ABOUT MIDDLE MARCH, 1920.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

TELEPHONE

2477 & 2478.

5TH FLOOR

Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" Sunday, 15th Feb.
CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore. End of Feb.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore. Saturday, 31st Jan.

SAIGON, BANG K & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service. "UNNAN MARU" Wednesday, 18th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" Saturday, 31st Jan.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" Wednesday, 25th Feb.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 29th Jan.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 1st Feb.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 29th Jan.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
For sailing date and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	12th Feb.	17th Feb.

For Sydney only.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "CAPE MAY"
Early February.
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "SAGAPORACK"
Middle February.
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "HATCHIE"
Middle March.
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"
Early April.
Via PANAMA.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478 AGENTS. 5th floor Hotel Mansions

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Thursday, Jan. 29th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Wednesday, Feb. 25th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Wednesday, Mar. 24th.

ALSO

Following U. S. Shipping Board vessels

"WEST CONOB" Thursday, Jan. 29th.
"WEST SELENE" Friday, Feb. 20th.

From H.K. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

"LAKE FAULK" Saturday, Jan. 31st.
"LAKE FIELDING" Wednesday, Feb. 25th.

Cargo accepted on through bills of lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions,

TELEPHONE 441. Cable Address "SOLANO."

SHIPPING.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"ICONIUM" About Feb. 7 "ENDICOTT" About Mar. 16
"CROSSKEYS" Feb. 15 "ELKTON" Mar. 30
"WHEATLAND" Feb. 23

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"MONTAGUE" About February 20th.
"ARERCOR" March 5th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

STEAMER	SAILING DATE
"BESSIE DOLLAR"	6th February.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	8th March.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	21st March.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"WEST HARTS" 14th February.
"STANLEY DOLLAR" 6th February.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

"GRACE DOLLAR" 31st January.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports of United States or Canada.

"Movements subject to change without notice."

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR " 793.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ARIOSTO"	via Suez	15th February.
"CHARLTON HALL"	via Suez	25th March.

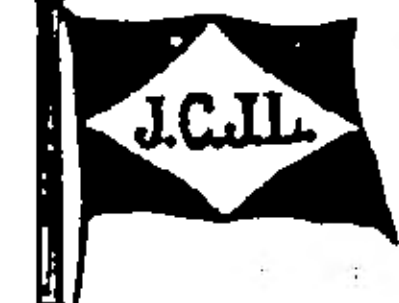
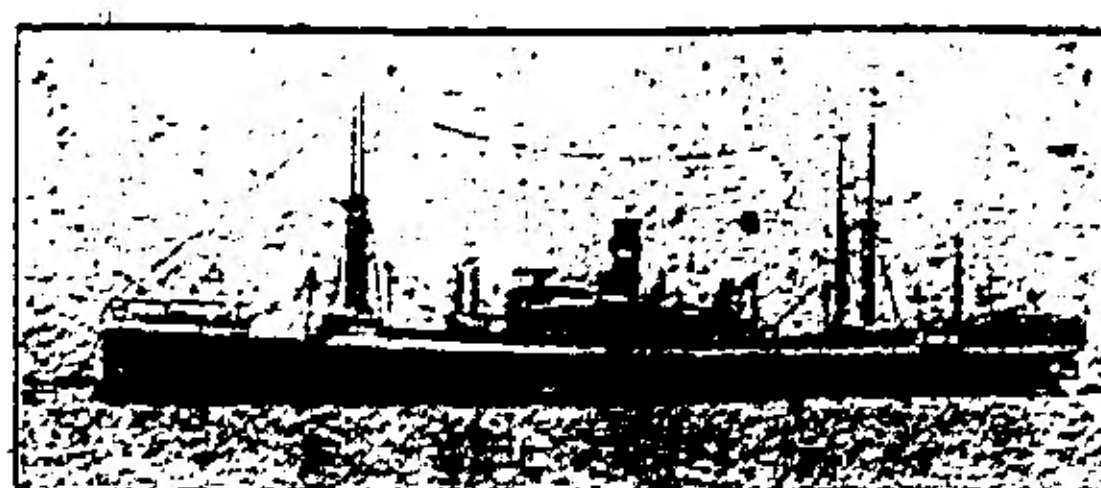
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, 10, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiluwong	Java	5th Feb.	12th Feb.	Japan
Tjikini	Java	6th Feb.	13th Feb.	Shanghai
Tjisondari	Japan	10th Feb.	12th Feb.	Java
Tjilatjap	Java	20th Feb.	—	—
Tjiletot	Java	27th Feb.	—	—

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

Monthly Service Between
NETHERLANDS INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG
and SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Over and Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

SHIPPING.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "ST. ANDREW"

Sailing on or about the 8th February.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about March 23rd.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

S.S. "AFRICA"

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Sailing on or about 31st January, 1920.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. Co.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Japan, S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

Sailing on or about 10th February.

For Java, S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 20th February.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific,
also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIMO M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore, on the 9th Jan., and is expected here on the 30th Jan.
The N. Y. K. s.s. TOTOMI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 16th Jan., and is expected here on the 4th Feb.
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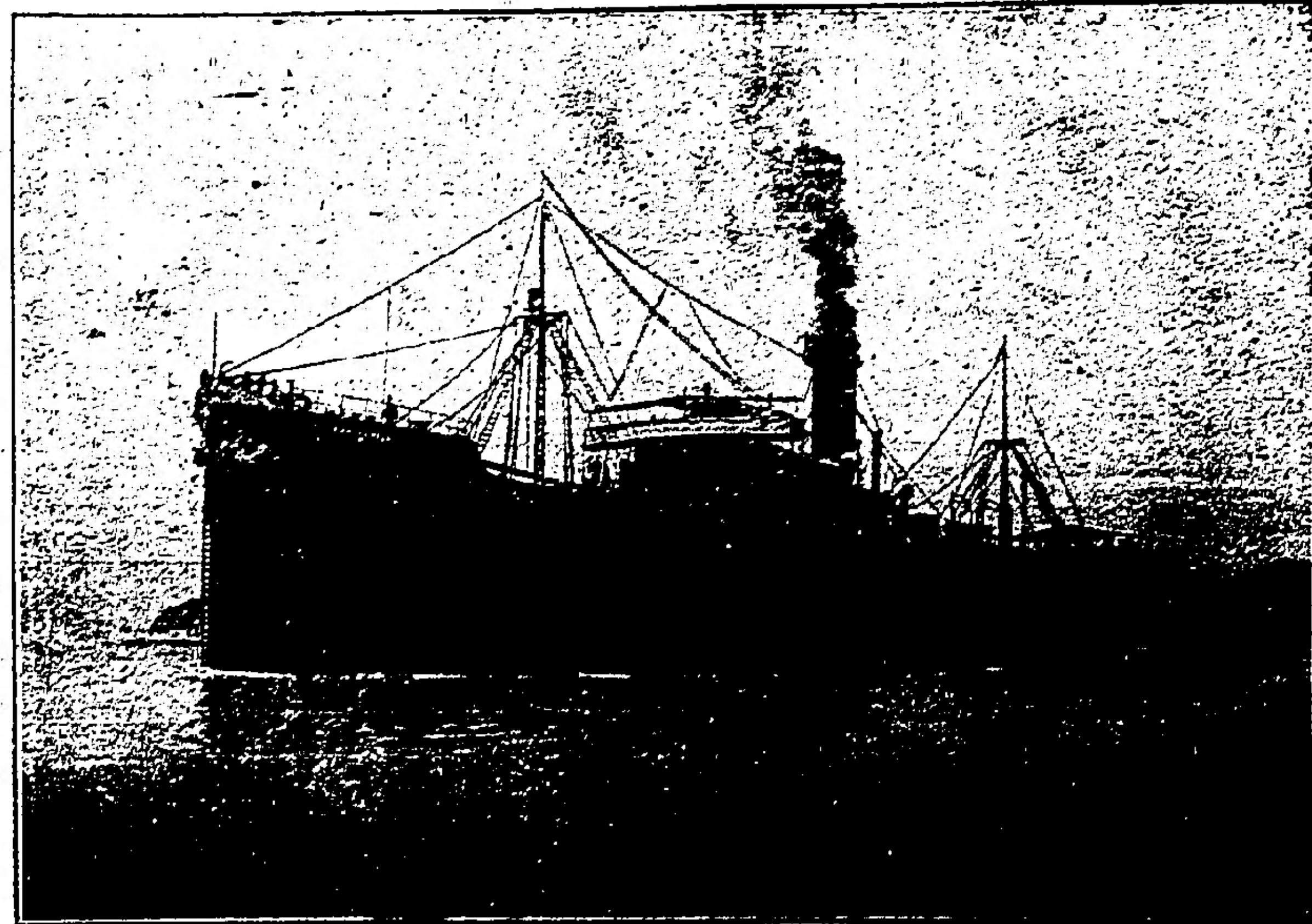
THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "WATERLOO" 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 tons gross.

Built and owned by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the British Government.

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

M. M. DYER, 8, 8c, M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

AT SAIYINGPUN SCHOOL.

ANNUAL REPORT.

15

Liberty and World Peace. Price
\$5.—Apply P. O. Box No. 241.

Tel. No. 1186.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

GRAND ANNUAL SALE

YEE SANG FAT CO.

BUY NOW
and
SAVE MONEY

Commence TO-DAY and WHILE they last.

In announcing this annual sale we take the opportunity of advising our patrons that we have taken over the next door premises in order to enlarge our business. In consequence of these alterations we are clearing a large portion of our present stock at bargain prices, to make room for new goods.

MONEY SAVED
is
MONEY GAINED

Gent's Wear Dept.

GENT'S WOOLLEN COATS

made of fine tweed

BARGAIN

1st lot..... 3.50 each
2nd lot..... 3.00 ..
3rd lot..... 2.50 ..

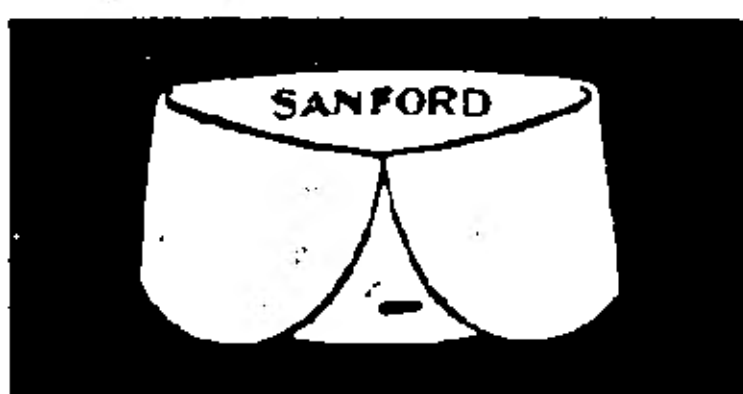
Gent's Underwear

"Mayo" Heavy Ribbed Shirts

Usual \$2.25 Sale \$1.85 each.

Winter Warmth Combinations

Sale \$1.00, 2.00 & 2.50 a suit.

"Wolsey" Pure Wool Underwear
Strictly 10% discount.

Idle
COLLARS
\$3.25
a doz.

NECKTIES

A big lot of Fancy Silk Neckties
New Patterns

Sale 75c. 85c. & \$1.00 each.

Fancy Bows

Sale 35cts. each.



Gillette.

Safety Razors

Sale \$7.00 a set.

Razor Blades

Sale \$1.50 a doz.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Gents' Fine Felt Hats Assorted Colors

Sale \$2.75 & \$4.50 each.

BIG BARGAINS ON GENTS' SHOES

A lot of broken sizes in men's Shoes values from \$8.50 to \$12.50 Bargain price \$4.75. Our entire stock of high grade quality Shoes for Men Women and Children marked down for a speedy clearance. Positively these shoe offerings are more than worth your time to visit this Grand Annual Sale.

HOSIERY FOR MEN

Cotton Half Hose Sale 30c. a pair.

Wool " " " 40c. " "

SALE
FOR
CASH ONLY

Extra Special Value in Gents' Flannel SHIRTS

Superior quality

SALE

\$2.50

\$2.75

&

\$3.00

each.



MEN'S PYJAMAS.

All at Bargain Prices Fine Flannel Pyjama

Usual Price 6.50

Sale Price 4.50 a suit.

Flannelette Pyjamas

Usual Price 4.00

Sale Price 2.75 a suit.

TRUNKS & SUIT CASES.

From 10% to 15% discount.

LADIES' WEAR DEPT.

Ladies Silk and Wool
Sweater Coats

Usual Price \$8.00 Sale Price \$6.00.

10.00 " " 7.50.

PURE WOOL SWEATERS.

Usual Price \$18.00 Sale Price \$14.50

25.00 " " 18.75

EXTRA SPECIAL ON LADIES WOOLLEN OVERCOATS.

Made of English Tweed

Usual Price \$10.00 Sale Price \$7.50

15.00 " " 9.00

LADIES FELT HATS.

Fine quality Assort Colors.

Usual Price \$3.50 Sale Price \$2.50.

6.50 " " 4.50.

LADIES SHOES.

Black Kid Leather

Sale Price \$2.00 & \$2.50 a pair.

Felt Slippers

Sale Price \$2.50 & \$2.75 a pair.

Hundreds of other Bargains on Sale in our Shoes Department.

SALE
FOR
CASH ONLY

Ladies' Hosiery

Mercerized Lisle

Hose

Double Sole and Heel

Sale Price

\$6.50 a doz.

Fine Cashmere

Hose

Sale Prices

75cts. & 95cts.

a pair.



PIECE GOODS

36 inch - Curtain Cloth Sale 30c. yd.

Flannelette " " 40c. "

All Dress goods from 10% to 30% discount.

900 PIECES

Remnants at Half Price.

SAVE MONEY HERE

Children's

Hat, Shoes, Underwear, and

Blankets etc.

at
Wonderful Prices.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Cor. Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Rice to the extent of 2,800 tons was consigned here by the steamer TUNG SHING (Messrs. Jardine Matheson) from Saigon. —Mooring, C 45.

The Dollar ship GRACE DOLLAR, arrived here yesterday with mails and a cargo of rubber from San Francisco via Singapore. —Mooring, A 6.

The GLENARIFFE, consigned here 480 tons general cargo from London, etc. Agents Jardine Matheson. —Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The ELPENOR, (agents Messrs. B. & S.) arrived here yesterday with 1,200 tons locally-consigned cargo and 4,500 tons of general cargo for Shanghai. —Mooring, Wharf.

From Shanghai via Coast Ports, the CHENAN, arrived this morning with 963 tons of general merchandise for local consignees, and also mails. —Mooring, C 14.

From Surabaya and Sandakan the O. S. K. BATAVIA MARU, arrived with 337 tons of molasses for local consignees.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 5/5
Demand 5/5 1/4
30 d/s 5/5 3/8
60 d/s 5/5 1/2
4 m/s 5/5 5/8
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 232
T/T India 232 1/4
T/T Java 232 1/2
Demand, India 232 1/2
T/T San Francisco & New York 96 1/4
T/T Java 234
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 1280
Demand, Paris —

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 5/7 1/4
4 m/s. D/P 5/7 3/8
6 m/s. L/C 5/8
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne 5/8 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 98 1/4
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
6 m/s. France 1320
6 m/s. France 1332
Demand, Germany 96 1/2
Demand, New York 232 1/2
T/T Bombay 232 1/2

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

Saturday, 31st January, 1920.
TEA DANCING from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.
DINNER DANCING from 8 p.m.

On these occasions the charge for Tea will be \$1.00 per head, and for Table d'Hôte dinner at \$3.00 per head, exclusive of wines.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road Col.
Hankow Branch: Panoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME
Precaution is important in all things.
This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.
\$1 to start.
SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

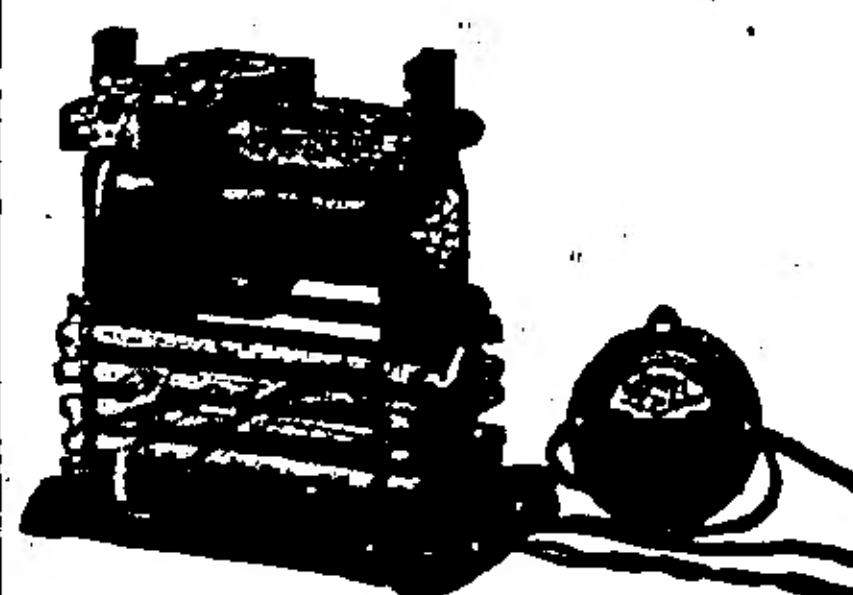
DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H'kong, 50 cent pieces \$20 pm.
" 10 " \$35 pm.
" 5 " \$77 pm.
Canton coins \$79 pm.

RUBBER ESTATES CHANGING HANDS.

Six or seven rubber estates in and around Malacca, small properties from one to three hundred acres, have recently changed hands at very satisfactory prices, none of them at less than \$1,000 an acre, others on the roadside at \$1,200 per acre, and in one instance at \$1,350 an acre.

Put an end to your Ignition and Starting troubles by Charging your own battery.



We can supply you with the equipment that will do the Trick. Most of your Car trouble is due to the Battery. Do not Send it to the Hospital. We can supply you with Dr. Battery Booster who will keep it up to the highest efficiency.

Manufacturers representative

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Offices & Showroom. 13, Chater Road.

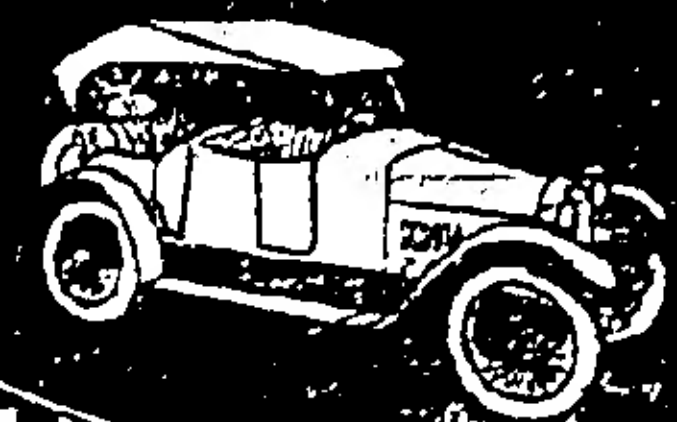
FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

You Can't Say He Isn't a Bright Lad!

BY BLOSSER.



THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.



AT YOUR SERVICE

QUALITY

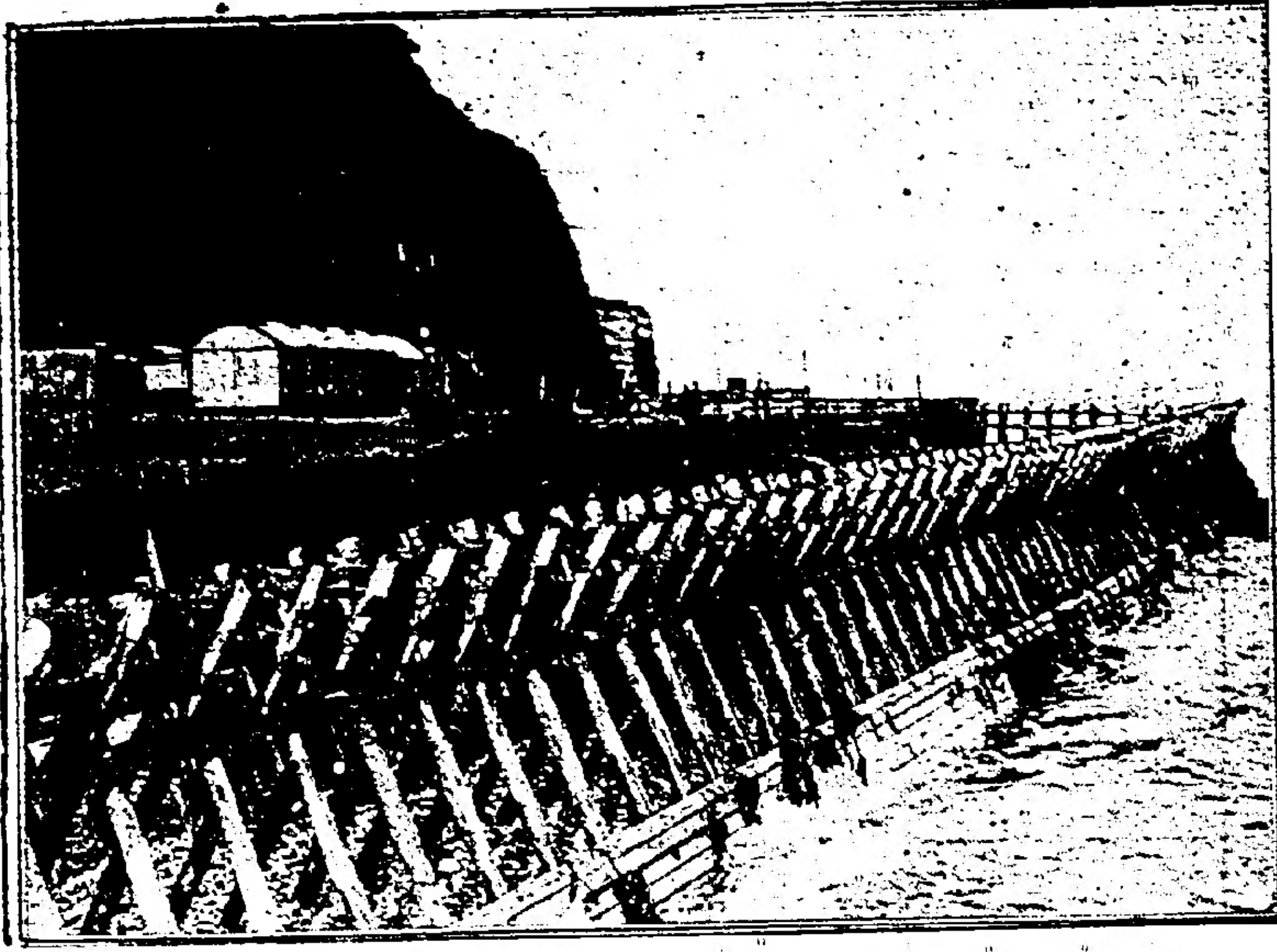
Promptness Moderate Prices

Our reputation has been built up on the above three essentials and we are constantly watching for improvement in order to keep up good services to our Patrons.

Add. 89 & 61 Des Voeux Road.

Tel. 977

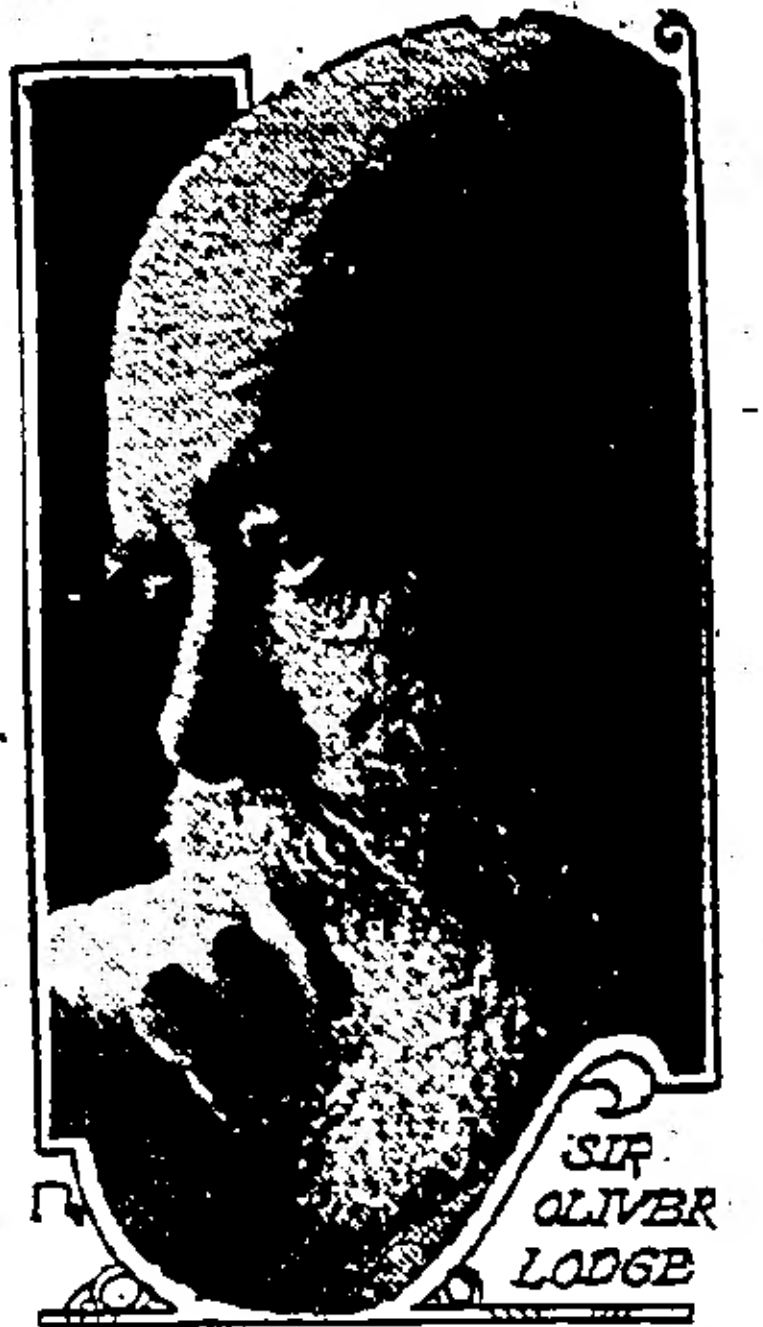
TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



This photograph is the first ever taken on the island of Heligoland by anyone but an official German Army photographer. It is exclusive and shows the stages in the dismantling of the fortress by workmen on the orders of the terms of the Peace Treaty. The photo shows the finished structure which was to be the concrete breakwater on the east side of the island. The completed breakwater was used by the Germans as a submarine base during the war.



Photo shows the head of the great wooden statue of Von Hindenburg which was used as a means to raise funds during the war, lying in front of the Column of Victory in the Tiergarten (Zoo) in Berlin.



Sir Oliver Lodge, the famous British scientist, who is about to visit America.



The arrow indicates H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the ringside on the occasion of the Beckett-Carpentier fight.



The Princess of Pless, who was Miss Daisy Cornwallis West, has secured a divorce since the war, and has returned to London. She is making her home with her sister, the recently divorced Duchess of Westminster. Several sons of the Princess served in the German Army during the war.



The clergy of Twickenham, England, have organised a fortnight's campaign. They are visiting the public houses in their districts so that the people who do not go to church are having religion brought to them.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

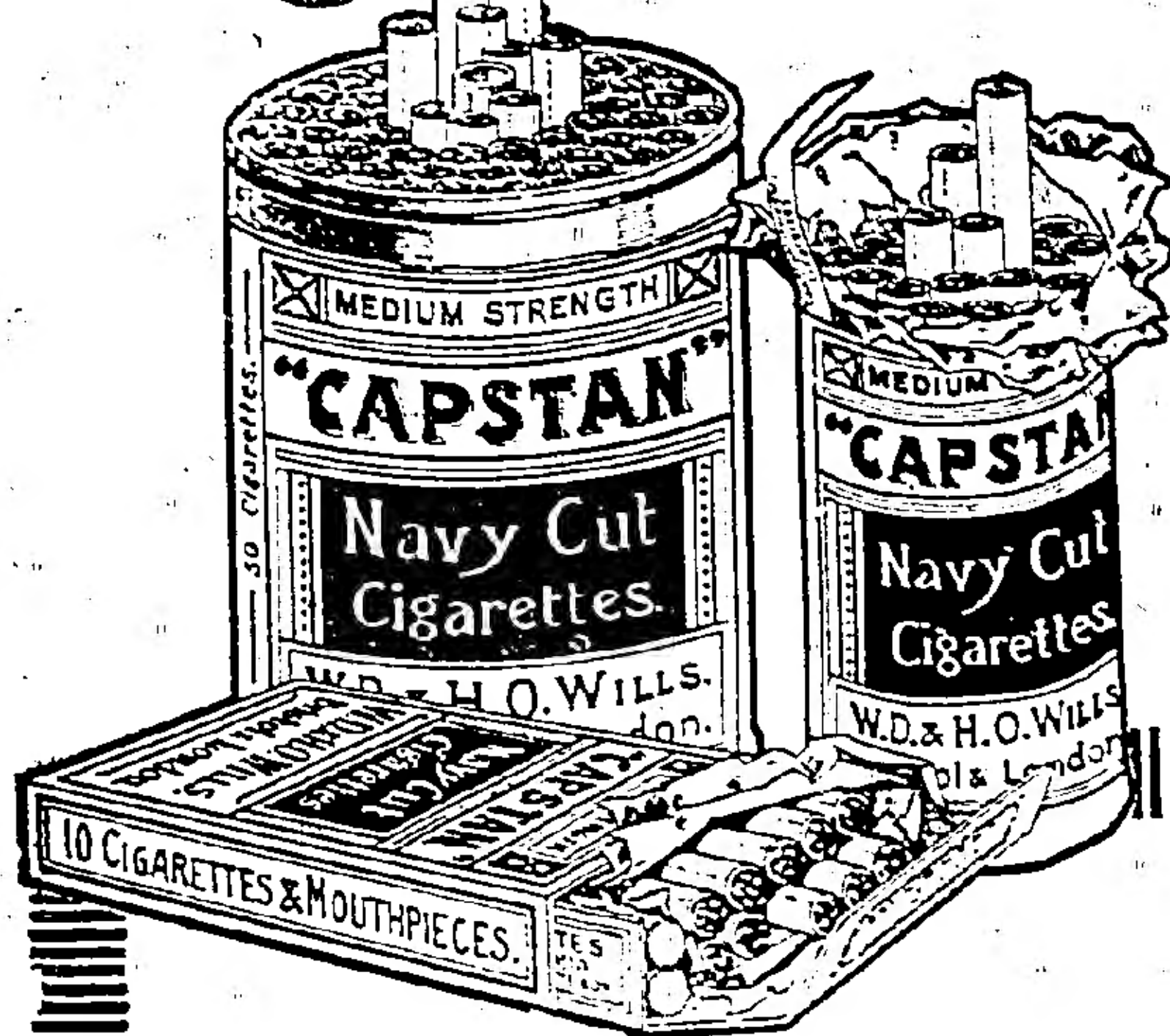
The Merry Shoppers—

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.

"CAPSTAN"



Navy Cut Cigarettes

"CAPSTAN" Tobacco for the Pipe

A NEW SHIPMENT HAS JUST ARRIVED.

In Packets of
10 & 20 Cigarettes and Airtight
Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES.



Buy a **NEW** Pair of Boots
for the **NEW** Season

THE Season's Bargain

SINCERE'S

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.
H.K. & S. Banks s. \$530
Marine Insurances.

Cantons b. 390
North Chinas n. t. 160
Unions s. 180
Yangtzes n. 260
Far Easterns n. t. 22

Fire Insurances.
China Fires n. 138
H.K. Fires s. 310

Shipping.
Douglases s. 89
Steamboats b. 20 1/2 s. 22
Indos (Pref.) n. 210
Indos (Def.) s. 255
Shells s. 29
Ferries s. 29

Refineries.
Sugars n. 200
Malabons n. 47

Mining.
Kailans n. 145/-
Langkats b. t. 14
Shanghai Loans n. ex div. 109 1/2
Shai Explorations n. 7 1/2
Raubs n. 42/6
Tronohs b. 30/-
Ural Caspians b. 30/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.
H.K. Wharves s. 89
K. Docks s. 160
Shai Docks n. t. 110
N. Engineerings b. t. 26 3/4

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.
Centrals s. 109
H.K. Hotels b. 112
L. Invest n. ex div. 109 1/2
H. Phreys Est. n. 7 1/2
K. Loan Lands n. 53
L. Reclamations n. ex div. 133
West Points n. 58

Cotton Mills.
Ewoe b. t. 465
Kung Yiks b. t. 45
Lau Kung Mows n. t. 300
Orientals n. t. 290
Shai Cottons b. t. 320
Yangtzeapoos b. t. 34

Miscellaneous.
Cements s. 6.80
China Borneos b. 17
Do. Light old b. 7 new 5
China Providents b. 7.70
Dairy Farms n. 22
Electric H. K. n. 87
Electric Macao n. 34
Hongkong Ropes s. 27
H.K. Tramways s. 7 1/2
Peak Trams, old s. 7
Do. - new n. 80 cts.
Steam Laundries b. 3 1/2
Steel Foundries n. 10
Water-boats b. 11 1/2
Watsons b. 5 1/4
Wm. Powells b. 12
Wisemans b. 27 1/2

Hongkong, Jan. 30, 1920.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 30d. 11h. 21m. - No returns from Vladivostok, or Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably at Shanghai and moderately at Weihaiwei and Tientsin. Changes at other reporting stations small.

The depression over the lower Yangtze Valley has filled up. Another has formed over S. W. China and Annam.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. January 1st, 0.09 inches. Total since January 1st, 0.09 inches. against an average of 1.26 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. S.E. winds moderate; cloudy, some drizzling rain or mist.

1 Hongkong to Gap Road. The same as No. 1.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China be- The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be- The same as No. 1.

5 South coast of China be- The same as No. 1.

6 South coast of China be- The same as No. 1.

7 South coast of China be- The same as No. 1.

8 South coast of China be- The same as No. 1.

9 South coast of China be- The same as No. 1.

10 South coast of China be- The same as No. 1.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOH KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES IN
YAMAGUCHI, OCHI, MITSUBI, KINOKAWA,
YOSHIMOTO, NGUO, HAMAZUTA, SATO,
SHINNEW, KANAKO, KAMIMADA, BIRAI
and OYAMU.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINGTAO, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Codes:—A.I. A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley.

AGENCY FOR:—THE MITSUBISHI MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager.
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

GLADYS HULETTE

IN

"MISS NOBODY"

"MAX SHOULD WEAR BRACES"

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE

TEL NO. **CORONET** TEL NO.
1743. 1743.

TO-NIGHT FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

MABEL NORMAND

IN

"DODGING A MILLION"

Prices: { 5.15 80 cents & 45 cents.
9.15 \$1.50 cents & 80 cents.

7.15 p.m.

"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Telephone 812. MRS F. E. CAMERON.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents

Are resident Managers.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tele. 573. Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA"

J. WITTOELL, Manager.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK

The Steamship
"MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods have been landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th prox will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th prox or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

No fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GODDARD & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S. S. "COLOMBIA,"
From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on January 29th at 10 a.m., and January 30th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after January 31st, will be subject to rent.

No fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1920.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
THE Steamship

"WEST CAJOOT"
having arrived, from San Francisco via ports, on Jan. 26th 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on February 2nd, 1920, by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Feb. 1st, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents.
1st floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, Ck.,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1920.

26th January, 1920

24th January, 1920

26th January, 1920